

INTRODUCTION
TO
INDIAN FREEDOM FIGHTER
PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA



BY : HEMANTKUMAR GAJANAN PADHYA



PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

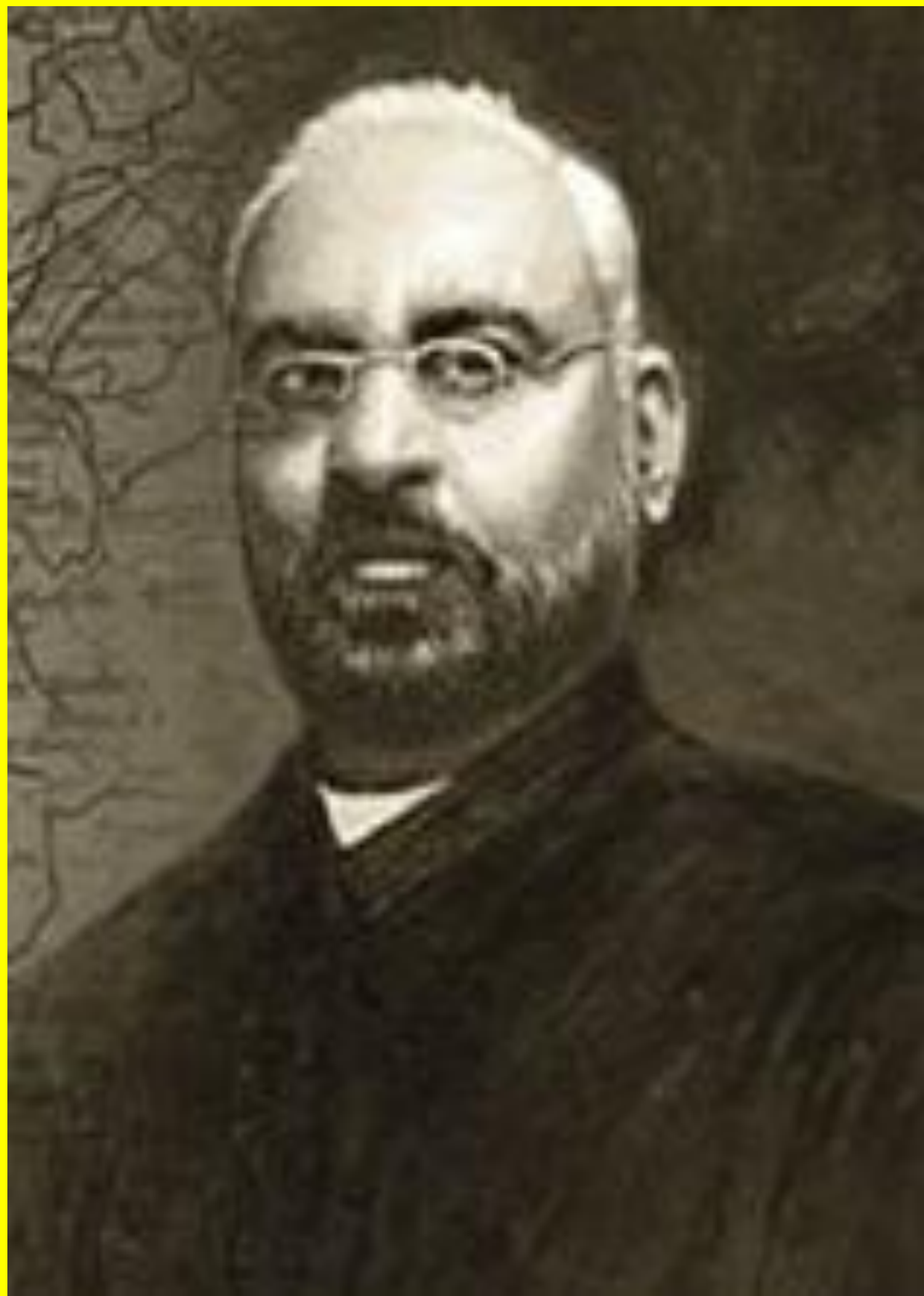
PREFACE

It is a shameful tragedy of the history of Indian Independence that the rightful place is not given and granted any credits to many other freedom Fighters who have sacrificed everything to achieve the cause of Indian freedom. There was a deliberate attempt of the ruling party of India after independence to highlight its two heroes only in the history and text books of Independent India. This selfish motive of the Congress Party has not only ignored other heroes of different organisation such as Pandit Shyamaji but also many belonged to their own congress party like shri Tilak, Shri Shubhashchandra Bose and Saradar Patel too. The cunning practice of Congress party continued for many decades and they almost tried to sweep all other prominent freedom fighters of India under the carpet to be forgotten for ever but some true patriots Indians and their organisation of India gradually noticed this evil intention of the perpetrator and started to educate Indians about the major role paid by other politicians, revolutionaries and agitators to free their motherland.

Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma is one of those heroes whose name and work was deliberately suppressed and eradicated by Congress party as he was very much critical of many policies of Congress and Gandhiji. So they possibly have considered Pandit Shyamaji as their foe rather than a fellow freedom fighter. The result of their selfish motive and hate people of Independent India never knew who Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma was! We must thank those writer and patriot social workers who kept the flame of the legend of Pandit Shyamaji burning in the storm of cunning government's intrigue. The conspiracy was on such a large scale that hardly few people were aware of him until 2003 when Pandit Shyamaji's Asthi were brought from Geneva. We consider ourselves fortunate to contribute our prime efforts in bringing those Asthis to India after 73 years and being a part of campaign to revive and propagate the memory of Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma.

Along with our several publications and projects on a great Indian freedom fighter revolutionary Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma, It is a great pleasure to publish this short biography for the people who are not aware of the work and sacrifice rendered by Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma. We hope the reader will welcome this publication and pass on the words about this great hero who worked restlessly and sacrificed his life to free our motherland.

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PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

A FORGOTTEN NRI HERO OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE

BY : MR HEMANTKUMAR GAJANAN PADHYA

If the true and precise history of Indian Freedom Struggle was written and taught to the people of India after independence, the name of Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma would not have been unfamiliar to the general public of India. It is also an irony of history that very few NONRESIDENT INDIANS living in United Kingdom have much knowledge of such a great political and academic personality who made a history in Britain. The name of Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma should be on the front page of the chapters of Indian Freedom Struggle in 19th century as he initiated the movement in London in 1905, Fifteen years before Gandhiji entered into the politics of Indian independence. Although Gandhiji is being praised and credited for being pioneer of Indian Freedom Movement for political reason, Pandit Shyamaji was the real and the first Gujarati from Kutch, who advocated the principle of non-cooperation & non-association movement in his newspaper 13 years before Gandhiji. Gandhiji put Pandit Shyamaji's philosophy and idea into a practice by calling the same movement as Asahakar Andolan later. Pandit Shyamaji was the first person to preach non-violence movement option for the Indian Independence before Gandhiji, but he never ruled out the use of arms and violence if required to free his Motherland from British tyranny and occupation. In reality, Gandhiji was a predecessor of Pandit Shyamaji. If Gandhiji is honoured with the title of Rashtrapita for his work, there is no doubt that Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma deserves the title of Rashtrapitamaha as no other political leader of Indian freedom Movement in 19th century had worked tirelessly and sacrificed as much as him..

Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma was the first and foremost NRI Freedom Fighter in the history of Indian Freedom Movement. He was a great patriot, philanthropist and political propagandist of Bharat -India. He will be remembered in the history of the freedom movement of Bharat as a great revolutionary journalist, writer and a maker of freedom fighters and the most inspiring genius of freedom movement for Indian youths. Fired with a deep patriotic urge and nationalist emotion, Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma launched the freedom movement in England in 1905, nearly two decades before Gandhiji entered into freedom movement of Bharat. He was not only a great freedom fighter and inspirer but also a great and profound Sanskrit & English scholar. Professor (Sir) Monier Williams held very high respect for Shyamaji. In his testimonial he said, "Assuredly no English or European teacher could possibly be his equal in expounding the grammar of Indian languages according to the principles of native grammarians. I may add that I know no other Pandit who combines a

considerable knowledge of Greek and Latin with great Sanskrit attainments.” A famous indologist and Sanskrit scholar professor Max Muller also spoke very highly of Shyamaji. Pandit Shyamaji sacrificed his whole life and earnings for the freedom of his motherland from the foreign rule of British Imperialism. He was a brave and committed comrade who made his headquarter right in the heart of British Empire, their capital, London, to fight against Barbaric British Rule in India. He was one of the foremost leaders of New Nationalist Movement during the most critical years of awakening of Indian mass. He carried out rigorous propaganda in Europe for the cause of Freedom Movement of Bharat. Pandit Shyamaji was the first and foremost Indian political leader to demand complete independence from British despotism and to use the term Swaraj (SELF RULE), which was later adopted by Dadabhai Naoroji and his colleagues in Indian National Congress.

FAMILY BACKGROUND, BIRTH AND EDUCATION

Shyamji was born in a historic year of 1857 when the first war of Indian Independence was fought against British Imperialism, where thousands of freedom fighters sacrificed their life to liberate their Motherland from foreign rule. Shyamaji was borne 30th October 1857 in Mandavi of Kutchh province, according to the official register in Geneva. His Father, Karasan Bhanushali, known by nickname “ Bhulo Bhanushali” was economically poor. He worked as a labourer for cotton Press Company exporting cotton abroad. His mother, Sundarbai was very brave and pious lady. Unfortunately, she died when Shyamaji was just eleven years old and her mother took over the responsibility to raise him. Shyamaji was very intelligent from his childhood. He completed his primary and secondary education in Mandavi and Bhuj in Kutchh Province. He came to Mumbai for further education and joined Wilson High School. He had a great love for Sanskrit language since his childhood. He acquired his preliminary lessons in Sanskrit language from Shri B B Pandya in Mandavi. He acquired further knowledge of Sanskrit language in great depth from Shashtri Vishvanath of Mumbai & mastered the language. Shyamaji got married to Bhanumati, a daughter of a wealthy businessman Seth Shri Chahbildas Lallubhai of Bhatia community and a sister of his school friend Ramdas, in 1875. He came in touch with Swami Dayanand Saraswati, an exponent of Vedas, radical reformer, and staunch nationalist and founder of Arya Samaj. He became his disciple. Pandit Shyamaji was leading personality and founder member of the first Arya samaj Centre in Kakadvadi, Mumbai, opened on 10th April 1875.. Swamiji was very impressed with Shyamaji’s knowledge of Sanskrit and religious literatures. He guided and inspired Shyamaji to conduct lectures on Vedic Philosophy and Religion. In 1877, Shyamaji toured all over Bharat propagating the philosophy of Vedas. This tour secured him a great public recognition all over Bharat and many prominent scholars admired him for his knowledge and speeches. He was the first non-Brahmin, who was conferred the prestigious title of Pandit by the Pandits of Kashi in 1877. Professor Monier Williams, learned Professor of Sanskrit at oxford, attended the lecture of Pandit Shyamaji in Mumbai in 1876. He was so impressed with Shyamaji’s deep knowledge, mastery and his oratory excellence over Sanskrit

Language and literatures. He saw a great potential in this young man and offered Shyamaji a job as his assistant in first instance.

PANDIT SHYAMAJI, ACHIEVEMENTS AT OXFORD UNIVERSITY

Shyamji arrived in England in 1879 on invitation of professor Monier-Williams of Oxford University. He joined professor Williams as his assistant. Shyamji also joined Balliol College on 25th April 1879 for further study with the recommendation of professor Williams. He passed his B A in 1883. He was invited to read papers on "the origin of writing in India" by the secretary of Royal Asiatic Society. Pandit Shyamji's speech was very well received there and he was elected as a non-resident member of the society. In 1881, he was sent by the secretary of state for India to represent the learning of his country at Berlin Congress of Orientalists. There he not only read his own paper on the subject of "Sanskrit as a living language of India", but also he read the patriotic Sanskrit Poem sent by Ram Das Sen, a learned ZAMINDAR of Behrampur, and translated it into English for audience. This patriotic poem might have created the spark of patriotism in Shyamji. In 1882, Shyamji was elected as honorary member of "Empire Club", the exclusive club of British elites and aristocrats. Here in England, He enacted from success to success. He came across many thinkers, philosophers and scholars and they all admired this genius young man from India. Indologist Max Muller and vice chancellor of Oxford University, Dr B Jowett thought very highly of Shyamji. He returned to India in the end of 1883 and came back with his wife Bhanumati to finish his study.

RETURNED TO INDIA TO SERVE HIS MOTHERLAND

In 1885, he returned to India and enrolled himself as advocate of Mumbai High Court on 19th January 1885 and started his practice. Then he was appointed as Diwan (chief minister) of Ratlam State by the king of the state. He resigned his high post in May 1888 due to ill health. The king granted him a lump sum of RS 32052 as signal mark of his high regards for his service. Then he stayed in Mumbai for a while. He settled in Ajmer, headquarter of his Guru Swami Dayanand Saraswati, and started his practice at British Court, Ajmer. Here he earned the bigger income than Ratlam. He made industrial investment in three cotton presses and secured a permanent income, which made him independent of any services for remainder of his life. He also served for Maharaja of Udaipur as member of his council from 1893 to 1895. He took position of Diwan of Junagadh State in 1895 and resigned in 1897 due to bitter experience of British agent's interference. This incidence shook his faith in British Rule and justice. During his stay in India, Shyamji was very much impressed with a nationalist leader, Lokmanya Tilak. He whole-heartedly supported Tilak when he said hands off to British Government during the consent of AGE BILL CONTRAVERSITY. Shyamji initiated very friendly relation with Tilak, which inspired Shyamji to the Nationalist Movement in next decade. The timid and futile cooperative policy of Congress Party did not appeal Shyamaji. He believed that the petitioning, praying, protesting, cooperating and collaborating policy of Congress Party was undignified, shameful for Indian Nationalism and self-respects of proud and patriotic Indians. Shyamaji saw that undignified method of "political mendicancy" adopted by Congress Party had crossed the limit of patience of educated youth and made them furious. In

1897, the atrocities inflicted during the plague crisis in Poona on Indians by British Government, stunned and shocked Shyamji. He then felt full justification for the nationalist stand taken by Chafekar brothers and Tilak. On 20th June 1897, Chafekar brothers assassinated the tyrant Commissioner of Pune during Plague outbreak, Mr Rand and his Lieutenant Ayerst. Shyamaji was well acquainted with Damodar, one of the Chafekar Brothers, whom he employed as his bodyguard on recommendation of Bal Gangadhar Tilak to train him in armaments in disguise, while Shyamaji was Diwan of Udaipur. He has foreseen his future to ending up in jail like Tilak and others if he would carry out his future plan of this movement in India as the political climate of India became highly suppressive and repressive after the assassination of Mr Rand and Ayerst. Shyamaji rejected his lucrative career to immigrate to England in March 1897 just after the arrest of Damodar, with a view to carry out the fight from abroad. He deliberately intended to launch uncompromising propaganda against autocratic, exploitative and oppressive regime of British Rule and to create support in England and Europe for THE INDEPENDENCE OF INDIA. Shyamaji left his Motherland with the great determination to work restlessly for the liberation of India from foreign rule. He had only one business in mind to establish a business of training and inspiring the young sons and daughters of India to strive for the liberty of their Motherland. He decided to dedicate all his money, time, scholarship, literary power and above all his life to serve his Motherland selflessly.

RETURNED TO ENGLAND TO FIGHT FOR THE FREEDOM OF HIS MOTHERLAND

After his arrival in London, Shyamaji lived at obscure addresses in England for a while and later he stayed in residential chamber of Inner Temple at 13, Kings Bench Walk, Temple Inn. He utilised his leisure time to study Herbert Spencer's literatures and the thoughts of other prominent writers advocating freedom. He stayed here until 1900 and acquired deep knowledge in the philosophy of Freedom utilising the library of Inner Temple as being a member of this professional organisation. In 1900, he bought a luxurious house at 9, Queens wood Avenue, Highgate (now known as 60, Muswell Hill Road, Highgate London N10 3LR from 3rd March 1921) in 1900. This place became a base for all political leaders of India. Gandhiji, Lenin, Tilak, Lala Lajpatrai, Gokhle etc visited this house to discuss the plan for Indian Independence Movement. Shyamaji disagreed and refused to be associated in any measure with Indian Congress activities, which was largely run by Mr Hume, Mr Waddenburn and company. Shyamaji cultivated personal contacts with many person of advanced views such as rationalists, free thinkers, national & social democrats British Socialists, Irish republicans and above all those who were fighting for liberty in the any corner in the world. In 1898, when a free press defence committee was formed in order to resist police attack upon liberty of all opinions Shyamaji subscribed generously to its funds. In the same year Pandit Shyamaji met Sardarsinh Rana, his future disciple, associate and friend, who came to London to study law at inner Temple. In 1899, Shyamaji strongly criticised Gandhiji, a lawyer from Natal, for supporting British Government in Boer war, when Boers were fighting for their very existence of their small nation. Shyamaji started giving fiery speeches in the free atmosphere of Hyde Park in London, calling for the supports of

progressive and sympathetic Britons in the right cause of India's emancipation. The fire brand speech of Shyamaji set a fire of patriotic feeling in the heart of by passing Indian lady in audience, who would be destined to become a "Mother of Indian Revolution" in future under the discipleship of Pandit Shamaji Krishnavarma. Shyamji, a follower and disciple of Spencer's philosophy, announced £1000 donation to establish the lectureship at university of Oxford in memory of Herbert Spencer, a apostle of the freedom of the individuals and principle of a British philosophers, at his funeral service held in Golders Green, on 14/12/1903, as a great tribute and respect to him and his work. He also planned the programme of carrying out Spencerian propaganda for the benefit of his countrymen. On Herbert Spencer's 1st death anniversary, 8th Dec 1904, Shyamji announced that Herbert Spencer Indian fellowships of RS 2000 each were awarded to enable Indian graduates to finish education in England. He also announced additional fellowship in memory of the late swami Dayanand Saraswati the founder of Arya Samaj along with further four fellowships in the future.

LAUNCH OF THE FIRST REVOLUTIONARY FREEDOM MOVEMENT OF INDIA IN ENGLAND AND EUROPE

In 1905, Shyamji embarked on his great life work for the freedom of his motherland. Shyamji's new career began as a full -fledged political propagandist and organiser for the alignment of complete independence of India. Shyamji finally made his debut in Indian politics by publishing first issue of his English monthly "The Indian Sociologist" – an organ of freedom and of political, social and religious reform in January 1905 from his address 9 Queens Wood Avenue, Highgate, now known as 60 Muswell Hill Road, Highgate. This strong, powerful, realistic, ideological monthly served a great purpose in uplifting mass against British rule and created many more intellectual revolutionaries in the India and abroad to fight for the freedom of India. On the 18th February 1905, Shyamji inaugurated a new organisation called "The Indian Home Rule Society". The first meeting held at Shyamji's residence at Highgate and the meeting unanimously decided to found "The Indian Home Rule Society" with the object of: 1) Securing Home Rule for India 2) Carrying on Propaganda in England by all practical means with a view to attain the same. 3) Spreading among the people of India a knowledge of freedom and national unity. As the racial prejudice barred the way to many boarding houses and hostels to Indian students, he foresaw the necessity of starting a hostel for Indian students. He bought a freehold property at 65, Cromwell Avenue, Highgate and he made an announcement of forthcoming opening of famous India House, a hostel of Indian students with living accommodation for 25 students. India House formally inaugurated on 1st July by Mr. H. M. Hyndman, a leader of social, democratic federation, in presence of many dignitaries, such as Dadabhai Navarajji, Lala Lajpatrai, Madam Cama, Mr. Swinney (from positivist society), Mr. Quelch (the editor of Justice) and Madam Despard (Irish Republican and Suffragette). Declaring "India House" open, Mr H M Hyndman gave a most eloquent and sympathetic speech. He remarked, "As things stands, loyalty to Great Britain means treachery to India. The institution of this India house means a great step in that direction of Indian growth and Indian emancipation, and some of those who are here this afternoon may live to witness the fruits of its triumphant success." How Prophetic words were of a great statesman! The main purpose of Shyamji Krishnavarma to open this hostel was to create great

patriotic revolutionaries by implementing his ideology for the freedom of India. He succeeded in his vision and he produced the greatest revolutionaries such as Madam Bhikhaiji Cama, Sardarsinh Rana, Krantivir Vinayak Savarkar, Virendra Chattopadhyay, and Hardayalji etc. Shyamji attended the United Congress of democrats held at Holborn Town Hall on 29th July 1905, as a chief delegate of the India Home Rule Society. Shyamji scored a tremendous personal success when he rose to move the resolution on India; he received an enthusiastic ovation from the entire conference. The newspapers Reynolds and Daily Chronicle gave remarkable coverage of his speech. Shyamji's activities in England remained highly volcanic and inflammatory to British Government. The power of his pen shook the British Empire. He was later disbarred from inner temple and removed from the book of the society on 30th April 1909 for writing anti-British articles in Indian Sociologist. Most of the British Press were anti Shyamji and carried out outrageous allegations against him and his newspaper. He defended them boldly. The Times referred to him as the "Notorious Krishnavarma". Many newspapers criticised liberal British people who supported Shyamji and his view. The British government became highly suspicious of him. As Shyamji realised his movements were closely watched by British Secret Services he finally decided to shift his headquarters to Paris leaving India House in charge of his disciple Vir Savarkar. He gave snap to British Police and intelligence department and left Britain secretly before the British Government tried to arrest him.

PANDIT SHYAMAJI'S FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN PARIS AND GENEVA AND MARTYRDOM

He arrived in Paris in early 1907 and continued his work vigorously. The British media still remained highly critical of him and tried to use their influence in French media circle. The British government tried to extradite him from France with no success as Shyamaji established a great friendship with many top French politicians who supported him and his cause. Shyamaji soon established his headquarter in Paris and started his propaganda mission to liberate his motherland. He sent Madame Cama and Sardarsinh Rana to attend the Socialist International Conference where Madame Cama created a great history by delivering extraordinary speech and by unfurling the first flag of Indian Independence on international platform. As Shyamaji was the sworn critic of British Rule in India and arch enemy of British Government, his name was dragged into the most sensational trial of Mr. Merlin, an Englishman, at Bow's Court for writing an article in "liberators" published by Shyamaji's friend, Mr. James. Shyamaji restlessly worked in Paris to procure support for Indian Independence from European countries with great success. He agitated for the release of Savarkar and acquired great support all over Europe and Russia. Guy Aldred wrote an article in the Daily Herald under the heading of "Savarkar the Hindu Patriot whose sentences expire on 24th December 1906". This created a great support in England too. As the presence of Indian nationalist in Paris would be seriously jeopardised by the outbreak of an European war, and the visit of King George to Paris, to set a final seal of Entente Cordiale. In 1914, Shyamaji foresaw the fate and shifted his headquarter to Geneva. He continued his struggle for Indian independence, morally and financially, with same enthusiasm but with some restriction as the pledge of political in-action he had given

to Swiss Government during the entire period of second World War. He kept in touch with his old friends but he could not support them fully, as he was restricted from all political activities. He isolated from his friends, e.g. Ranaji, Madam Cama, and his created revolutionaries, like Savarkar, Hardayal, etc. and this isolation threw him into the company of Dr. Briess who was president of Pro India Committee in Geneva. Shyamji was later shocked and heartbroken when he found out that Dr. Briess was a paid secret agent of the British government, as well as the treachery of his old friend. This event left a deep scar in his heart but his support to the cause of Indian Independence remained at his heart throughout. Pandit Shyamaji blended very well in the aristocratic political and social circle of Geneva. He became a member of the Circle DE LA Press and was listed on United Nation's journalists' list. He also traded at Stock Exchange and created close contacts in business community of Geneva. He was always prepared to help for the cause of freedom and injustice. He offered a sum of 10 000 francs to the league of nations for the purpose of endowing a lectureship to be called President Wilson (USA) Lectureship for the discourse on the best means of acquiring and safeguarding national independence consistently with freedom, justice, and the right of asylum accorded to political refugees. It is said that the league rejected his offer due to political pressure from British Government. When he made a similar offer to Swiss government, it was also turned down. He declared another lectureship to the president of Press Association of Geneva at the banquet given by Press Association of Geneva where 250 journalists and publicists which included the president of Swiss Federation and the league of nations. Shyamji's offer was applauded on the spot but it met with the same fate as before. Shyamji was very much disappointed with such decision and he published all his abortive correspondence related to these matters in his new issue of the Sociologist on Dec. 1920, after a lapse of almost 6 years. His last two issues of Indian Sociologist were published in August and September 1922, could be taken as his last political will and testament of his work. After several health problems, a great Indian patriot, Shyamji Krishnavarma, breathed his last in hospital at 11:30pm on 30th March 1930 leaving his wife Shrimati Bhanumati Krishnavarma with no heir. Shyamaji's last rites were performed by a great nationalist, educationalist and a founder of Kashi Vidyapeeth, Rashtraratna Shiv Prasad Gupta who coincidentally was happened to be in Geneva and went specially to meet Pandit Shyamaji but unfortunately Shiva Prasad's dream of meeting and talking to a great personality was not fulfilled. British government in India and Britain suppressed the death news of Pandit Shyamaji. Although the best tribute paid to him by great revolutionaries, Sadar Bhagat Singh and his co-revolutionary brothers in Lahore Jail, where they were undergoing a long-term drawn out trial and Maratha, a daily newspaper started by Shri Tilak in Marathi language paid very touching tribute to a great revolutionary. On the very day Gandhiji was marching towards the seaside of Dandi with the bandwagon of world media under the glittering of world publicity to inaugurate the non-cooperation movement which was actually professed by Pandit Shyamaji many years ago. Due to difference in political views with Shyamaji, Gandhiji did not even pay any respect to a great Indian Freedom fighter during his mass demonstration on 6th April 1930 or paid any tribute in his publications. Pandit

Shyamaji's wife Bhanumati carried out the good work of Shyamaji even after his death. She donated 10,000 Swiss Francs in memory of Shyamaji to the Geneva University to be used every year for printing and approved thesis on subject of sociological interest. She also donated 10000 Swiss Francs to the hospital in Geneva for the treatment of poor and needy. She presented the whole of the Sanskrit and Oriental Library of Pandit Shyamaji to the institute De Civilisation Indienne in the Surbonne. She donated 90,000 francs to established a trust in Surbonne University for awarding scholarship to a suitable number of selected Indian students for prosecuting higher studies in the university. Even today the memory of Shyamaji and his wife is preserved in Sorbonne University in the form of a memorial plaque in "THE HALL OF HONOURS."

Shyamaji had the undisputed faith of the Indian Nationalists who aspires to nothing less than the sovereign independence (Sampurna Swaraj) of Bharat, the Aryavart of his guru Swami Dayanad's dream, and he cherished it up to the very end of his life. While the moderates of the Congress Party and renegades worshipped at the unholy church of British Imperialism, Shyamaji KrishnaVarma declared undying and uncompromising war against the British occupation of his Motherland. He spent the rest of his life in exile to achieve his goal for independence of India. The seed he sowed for the independence struggle, in early 19th century, brought a fruitful result in 1948, when finally India's struggle for Independence was over and it became Independent from British Rule. He did not survive to see the glorious result of all his hard work that bore freedom to Mother India, but his vision for freeing his country from the all-embracing strong hold of foreign power and to establish India on the high pedestal of sovereign republic among the free nation of the world, became fulfilled. Shyamaji will always be remembered and be seen as an intellectual role model to not only the people of India, but to the people of the world as a great freedom fighter revolutionist with a pen as the weapon of mass destruction which shook the mighty British Empire.

FULLFILMENT OF PANDIT SHYAMAJI'S LAST WISH

Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma did not live to witness the independence of Bharat, but his tremendous efforts, firm conviction and strong confidence of India gaining its freedom from British rule in future was strong and unshakable as he made the prepaid arrangements with the local government of Geneva, Ville de Geneve, and St Georges cemetery to preserve his & his wife's ashes (Asthis) at the cemetery for one hundred years and to send their urns to India whenever India becomes independent during that period. It is a sad and shameful irony in the history of Indian Independence that the Congress Party who took over the charge from British and ruled the government of independent Bharat for almost fifty years did not bother to peruse the matter of bring the urns (Ashis) of Pandit Shyamaji & his wife for their political gains and grudges as Pandit Shyamaji was not a follower of Congress and Gandhidian ideology and policy. The other main reason for the neglect might be that they did not want to bring out the great work and sacrifice rendered by other freedom fighters like Shyamaji and Subhash Chandra Bose, whom they deliberately brushed under the carpet, to protect their beloved heroes Gandhiji's and Jawaharlal's images. They portrayed them as being the only two freedom fighter heroes who made the freedom of India possible. More over other political parties of free India also did not bother much on the subject

after freedom from British and never pressurised the ruling parties to take positive action on this issue. Surprisingly it is a sad story that the comrades, co-activists, co-revolutionist, beneficiaries, friends and executor of Mr and Mrs Krishnavarma's will as well as the relatives of Bhanumatiji and some friends who received thousands of franks in inheritance after shyamaji and Bhanumatiji's death, had never shown any interest in fulfilling the last desire of Pandit Shyamaji and his wife Bhanumati. The truth always prevails. The deliberate and cunning attempt of Congress Party over fifty years could not suppress the will of fully committed and devoted few patriotic individuals and organisations to keep the lamp of Pandit Shyamaji's memory burning. There were several attempts were made over last few decades by few individuals and Pandit Syamaji Krishna Foundation, Mandavi, Bharat to secure the transfer of urns with no conclusive success. The outstanding task was finally taken over by myself, Hemant Padhya , a founder and President of Hindu Swatantryavir Smruti Sansthanam, United Kingdom in 1997. I worked very hard to pursue the matter with Local Government of Geneva, Ville de Geneve for many years to fulfil the last wish of Pandit Shyamaji to bring the Urns (Asthis) to Liberated Bharat from Geneva. Finally my continuous efforts succeeded and the matter finalised after several visits to Geneva. I visited India and approached Shri Mangal Bhanushali, Corporator of Mumbai and Trustee of Krishnavarma foundation, Mandavi, Shri Kirit Somaiya, then Member of parliament, Mulund, Mumbai,. We held a meeting at Shri Kirit Somaiya's office in Mulund and the plan was discussed with Shri Vinod Khanna, M P of BJP, famous actor of Bollywood and then Minister of External Affairs of Indian Government. Finally Shri Vinod Khanna finalised the diplomatic procedures as required by the Swiss law and Government , thus the joint efforts of patriots made it possible to receive a long due and momentous occasion in the history of Indian Freedom Movement. On later stage, Shri Narendra Modi, Chief Minister of Gujarat State, got involved in the process as a head of the state and at last, the urns of Pandit Shyamaji and his wife Bhanumatiji were officially handed over to The Chief Minister Of Gujarat state, Mr Narendra Modi on 22nd August 2003, by Ville de Geneve and Swiss Government in presence of Mr Hemant Padhya, Mr Kirit Somaiya and Mr Mangal Bhanushali. After seventy three years of Pandit Shyamaji's death and fifty five years after Indian independence, the last wish of Pandit Shyamaji, A Great Indian Freedom Fighter Revolutionary, is fulfilled when Shri Narendra Modi landed with the Urns at Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Air Port, Sahar, Mumbai on 23rd August 2003, exactly eight days and fifty five years after Indian Independence. Although Mr Hemant Padhya had initially discussed with the authority Ville de Geneve to bring Asthis to United kingdom first at Pandit Shyamaji's previous residence home in London to enable Indian community to pay their respects and homage to Mr and Mrs Krishnavarma before taking them to Bharat, but, for some political and bureaucratic reason, that plan was dropped secretly by the Governments of India. This was an unfortunate unfair and unnecessary decision taken by Indian Authority and all arrangements were made accordingly without prior notification to all parties involved. According to the saying "A man proposes and God disposes". It might be destined and be desired by the departed soul that their asthis should touch the land of their Karma and Yuddha Bhumi before going to their last and final destination. So the asthis did come to Britain as transit cargo at Heathrow Airport at late night on 22nd August 2003 from Geneva and rested on the British soil for several hours due to some last minutes changes in flight arrangements by officials. A magnificent reception was held at Mumbai Airport and thousands of people from all over India came out to see and pay last homage to their National Hero at Chatrapati Shivaji Airport. After several grand receptions given by fellow Mumbaikars in Mumbai

Area next day as Bhanumati and pandit Shyamaji were also the residents of Mumbai, Maharaashtra. The Asthis of Great Indian patriot Shyamaji and his wife were proceeded in the form of "VIRANJALI YATRA" by road from Mumbai to Mandavi, Pandit Shyamaji's birth place in Kuchchha, Gujarat State. The Asthis were passed through the Thana district of Maharashtra state and first entered into Gujarat in Umargaon taluka, the native of Mr Hemant Padhya whose last efforts made the day possible with help of others. From Umargaon, the Asthis were taken all around Gujarat State to provide an opportunity to the people to pay their last respects to the greatest Freedom Fighter Revolutionary, Pandit Shyamaji and his wife Bhanumati. Finally the Urns containing Asthis reached to its last and final destination Mandavi on 4th September 2003, Where millions of people gathered to pay their respect to their Great Son of The Soil, Kachchhi Baydo. These Asthis are securely preserved in "Smruti Mandir" at the house where Pandit Shyamaji was born. Many people visited Smruti Mandir and paid respects to Pandit Shyamaji and Bhanumatiji. Among many other dignitaries visited, the Bollywood Mega Star Shri Amitabh Bachchan had paid his respects on 30th May 2010 and had signed the register.

REVIVING THE MEMORY OF PANDIT SHYAMAJI

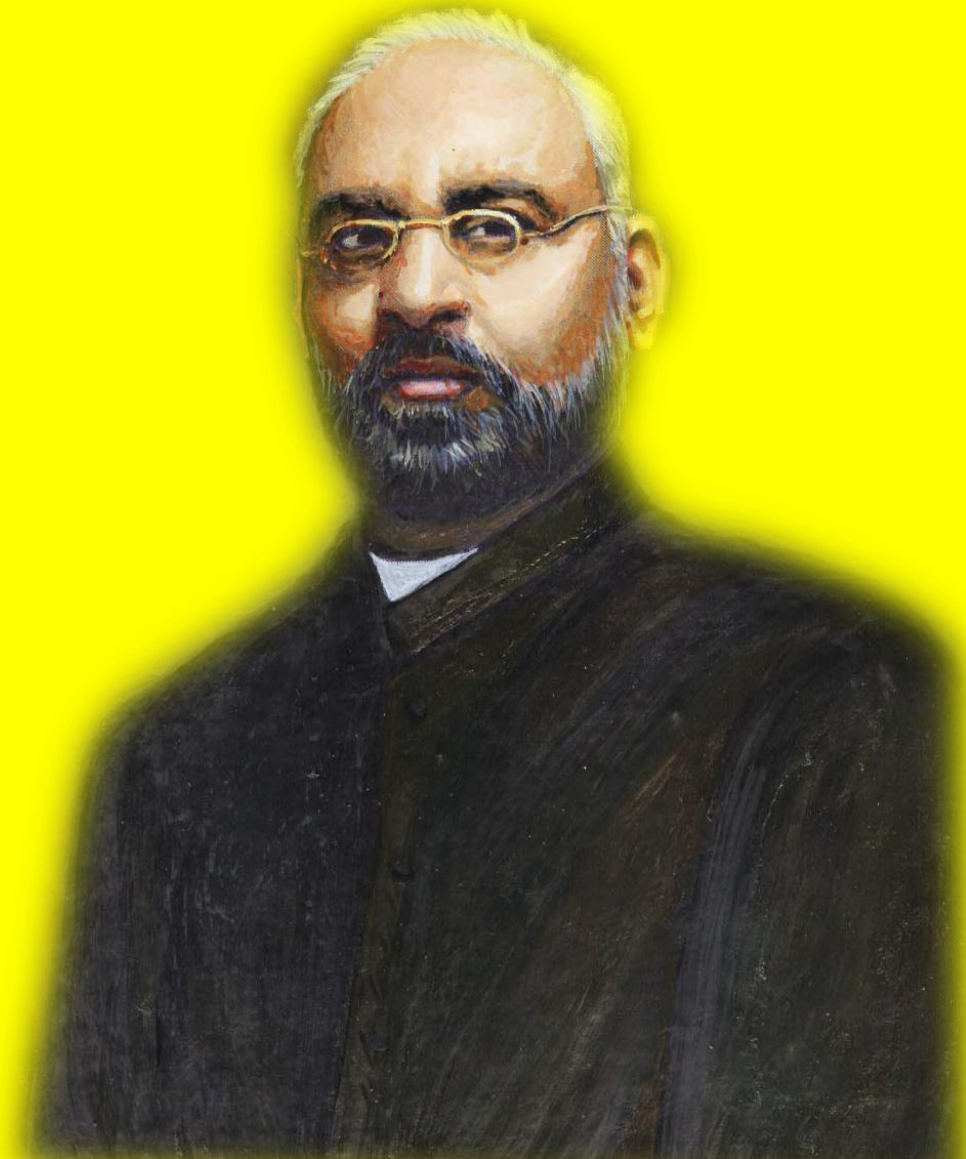
After fulfilling the task of sending the Urns to Bharat, Mr Hemant Padhya of H.S.S.S. has fulfilled his aim to erect a memorial plaque at the house where Pandit Shyamaji lived from 1900 to 1907. The memorial plaque of Pandit Shyamaji was unveiled on 15th August 2005 by Mr Ramiji Ranger, Five times Queens' Best business Awardee British business Tycoon and a son of a great patriot martyr Nanaksinghji. The tremendous efforts in persuading the local authority. In 2006, Hindu Swatantryavir Smruti Sansthanam, has established Silver Medals in the memory of Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma at OCHS at Oxford University where Pandit Shyamaji worked and studied and also at College de France, Paris where Pandit Shyamaji's collection of rare books are preserved and Krishnavarma Foundation was established by Bhanumatiji. Sincere and dedicated efforts of Mr Hemant Padhya made it possible to persuade the Indian Institute library of University of Oxford to honour Pandit Shyamaji by unveiling his portrait in the Hall of honour at the library where Sir Monier Monier-Williams's portrait is placed. Thus Mr Padhya's efforts made it possible to provide the deserved prestigious honour to Pandit Shyamaji at Indian Institute Library at The University of Oxford as Pandit Shyamaji rendered a great service in formation of Indian Institute as an assistant to Sir Monier-Williams.

The chief minister of Gujarat state, Shri Narendra Modi had allocated 152 acres of land to build a remarkable memorial of Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma Kranti Tirth in 2003 and the most ambitious and work of art project was promised by him to be completed by 2010. The announcement of this project was to provide the respect and honour not only to Pandit Shyamaji but also to other Forgotten Freedom fighter Revolutionaries whose name and fames are not much publicised in the history of Indian Freedom Movement. The foundation stone of Kranti Tirth project was laid on 4th of October 2009 and a magnificent Kranti Tirth was inaugurated by the chief Minister of Gujarat, Shri Narendra Modi on 13th December 2010. The Urns containing the Ashes [ASTHIS] of Pandit Shyamaji and his wife Bhanumatiji are Transferred from Shyamaji's birth Place Smruti Mandir to Kranti Tirth gallery and beautiful life size statues of Pandit Shyamaji and Bhanumatiji are also erected and unveiled. At last in the history of

Indian Freedom, The Forgotten Hero Of Indian Independence and first freedom fighter Revolutionary of Maharaashtra and Gujarat was given long waited honour and respects to Pandit Shyamaji deserved. Since the Kranti Tirth is opened to the public in 2010, thousands of people and many dignitaries have visited and paid their tributes to the great Indian Freedom Fighter Revolutionary who started Freedom movement in London fifteen years before Gandhiji entered into the arena of Indian freedom movement. Every Indian must take a pride in their national heroes who sacrificed their life for the freedom of our motherland irrespective of their paths, methods, ideology and location. Every Indian irrespective of their political affiliation or ideology must pay their respects equally to those who sacrificed their life on the altar of their motherland so no other patriot heroes would ever be ignored for his/her sacrifice alike Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma. . .

VANDE MATARAM !

PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMAN AMAR RAHO !



PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

THE FIRST INDIAN

WHO

[1] WAS THE FIRST DISCIPLE OF SWAMI DAYANAD SARASWATI WHO SERVED AS ARYASAMAJ MISSIONARY AND REFORMER.

[2] ACHIEVED M. A. DEGREE IN 1884 FROM OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

[3] WAS A PIONEER AND CHAMPION OF INDIAN FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

[4] WAS THE FIRST PERSON TO PUBLISH ANTI BRITISH AND INDIAN NATIONALIST NEWSPAPER 'THE INDIAN SOCIOLOGIST' IN LONDON TO PROPOGATE THE CAUSE OF INDIAN FREEDOM.

[5] WAS THE INVENTOR AND PROPOGATOR OF NON CO-OPERATION MOVEMENT TO REMOVE BRITISH RULE IN INDIA NEARLY THREE DECADES BEFORE GANDHIJI RELAUNCHED THIS MOVEMENT AS SATYAGRAH.

[6] OPENED THE HOSTEL CALLED BHARAT BHAVAN (INDIA HOUSE) FOR INDIAN STUDENTS AT LONDON IN 1905.

[7] STARTED NUMEROUS SCHOLARSHIPS FOR INDIAN STUDENT TO COME TO STUDY IN ENGLAND WITH THE AIM TO TRANSFORM THEM INTO FREEDOM FIGHTER REVOLUTIONARIES.

[8] WAS THE FIRST INDIAN ELECTED AS LIFE LONG NON-RESIDENTIAL FELLOW OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY IN 1884.

[9] WAS SENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF INDIA TO REPRESENT THE LEARNING OF HIS COUNTRY AT BERLIN CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS.

[10] WAS THE FIRST INDIAN ELECTED AS HONORARY MEMBER OF "EMPIRE CLUB" IN ENGLAND.

[11] HAD ESTABLISHED A MEMORIAL LECTURESHIP OF HERBERT SPENCER AT OXFORD UNIVERSITY AS A TRIBUTE TO A GREAT BRITISH PHILOSOPHER AND SOCIOLOGIST.

[12] A BRAVE PATRIOT WHO MADE HIS HEAD QUARTER IN LONDON, THE HEART OF HIS ENEMY'S CAPITAL OF THE BRITISH IMPERIALISM.

[13] RECEIVED THE TITLE OF PANDIT FOR HIS OUTSTANDING KNOWLEDGE OF SANSKRIT FROM THE BRAHMIN PANDITS OF KASHI, EVEN THOUGH HE WAS NOT A BRAHAMIN.

[14] CREATED MANY INDIAN FREEDON FIGHTER REVOLUTIONARIES LIKE SARDAR SINH RANA, VIR SAVARKAR, HARDAYAL, MADAM CAMA,

MADANLAL DHINGRA, V V S AIYER ETC IN EARLY 19TH CENTURY AND INSPIRED MANY REVOLUTIONARIES IN INDIA LIKE BHAGAT SINGH.

[15] SACRIFICED HIS LUCRATIVE CAREER, WEALTH AND LIFE FOR THE FREEDOM OF HIS MOTHERLAND, BHARAT.

[16] STARTED INDIAN FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN LONDON AT LEAST FIFTEEN YEARS BEFORE MAHATMA GANDHI ENTERED INTO THE POLITICS OF INDIAN FREEDOM MOVEMENT.

[17] STARTED HOME RULE SOCIETY, "INDIA HOUSE" A HOSTEL FOR INDIAN STUDENTS AND PUBLISHED "INDIAN SOCIOLOGIST" AN ORGAN OF INDIAN FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN LONDON IN 1905.

[19] WAS THE FIRST INDIAN TO SUGGEST BRITISH AND INDIANS TO RESOLVE THE ISSUE OF INDEPENDENCE OF INDIA PEACEFULLY AND IN FRIENDLY AND BROTHERLY MANNER.

[18] WAS FIRST INDIAN TO PREACH NON VIOLENCE MOVEMENT BY ADOPTING A METHOD OF DISASSOCIATION TO REMOVE THE DESPOTIC BRITISH RULE IN INDIA. GANDHI LAUNCHED SAME METHOD AS SATYAGRAH AFTER

[19] WAS FIRST INDIAN TO RAISE ISSUE ON SALT-TAX TWENTY FIVE YEARS BEFORE GANDHI LAUNCHED 'DANDI SATYAGRAH' AGAINST SALT-TAX.

[20] WAS CONFIDENT THAT INDIA WOULD ACHIEVE ITS FREEDOM SOONER OR LATER AND THAT IS WHY HE MADE AN ARRANGEMENT TO PRESERVE HIS AND HIS WIFE'S URNS [ASTHIS] FOR ONE HUNDRED YEARS AND EXPRESSED HIS WILLING TO SEND THEM TO INDIA WHEN FREEDOM IS ACHIEVED.

THE CHRONOLOGY OF MAIN EVENTS IN SHYAMAJI'S LIFE

- [1] 1857 : BORN IN THE YEAR OF FIRST WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE- 1857 ON 4/30TH OCTOBER AT MANDAVI (KUCHCHHA)
- [2] MOTHER DIED IN 1867 AND GRAND MOTHER BROUGHT HIM UP.
- [3] 1867-1874 : EDUCATION IN BHUJ & MUMBAI.
- [4] 1874-75 : SHYAMAJI BECAME THE DESCIPLE OF SWAMI DAYANAND SARSWATI AND STUDIED PANINI'S ASHTHADHYAYI FROM SWAMIJI.
- [5] 1875 : MARRIED TO BHANUMATI, A DAUGHTER OF PROMINENT BUSINESSMAN SHETH CHHABILDAS LALUBHAI OF MUMBAI.
- [6] 1876 : MET PROFESSOR(SIR) MONIER- WILLIAMS, A SANSKRIT SCHOLAR FROM OXFORD UNIVERSITY, IN MUMBAI. SIR MONIER- WILLIAM WAS SO IMPRESSED WITH SHYAMAJI'S KNOWLEDGE IN SANSKRIT THAT HE OFFERED HIM A POSITION TO WORK AS HIS ASSISTANT AT OXFORD UNIVERSITY.
- [7] 1876-1878 : DELIVERED LECTURES ON VEDIC TEACHINGS IN ENGLISH AND SANSKRIT AT NASIK, POONA, THE UNITED PROVINCES AND PUNJAB, MADHYAPADESH AND OTHER PLACES.
- [8] 1877 : PUNDITS OF KASHI FELICITATED SHYAMAJI WITH THE CERTIFICATE AND CONFERRED HIM AN HONOURARY TITLE OF PANDIT FOR HIS OUTSTANDING KNOWLEDGE OF SANSKRIT LANGUAGE.
- [9] 1878: CAME IN CONTACT WITH MADAME BLAVATSKY ,THE FOUNDER OF THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY IN AMERICA, THROUGH SWAMI DAYANAND SARWATI AS HE TRANSLATED THE REPLY OF HER LETTERS FROM SWAMIJI.
- [10] 1879-MARCH : BEGAN HIS JOURNY TO ENGLAND FROM MUMBAI PORT BY S S INDIA.
- [11] 1879-APRIL : ARRIVED AT LIVERPOOL PORT AND TRAVELLED TO OXFORD. JOINED BALLIOL COLLEGE OF OXFORD ON 29TH APRIL 1879.
- [12] 1879-MAY : PASSED THE PRILIMINARY EXAMINATION OF LAW.
- [13] 1879-JUNE-21 : JOINED THE INNER TEMPLE, OXFORD.
- [14] 1879-SEPT-24 : DIWAN OF KUCHCHA AWARDED A SCHOLARSHIP OF £100 AND SPECIAL SCHOLORSHIP OF £1000 FOR NEXT YEAR.
- [15] 1881 : WAS SENT BY SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA TO REPRESENT THE LEARNING OF HIS COUNTRY AT BERLIN CONGRESS OF

ORIENTALISTS. HE READ THE PAPERS ON THE SUBJECT OF "SANSKRIT AS A LIVING LANGUAGE OF INDIA".

[16] 1882 : HE WAS ELECTED AS AN HONARARY MEMBER OF PRESTIGIOUS "EMPIRE CLUB".

[17] 1882 : GRADUATED ON MONDAY 18TH DECEMBER 1882.

[18] 1883-JULY : LORD NORTHBROOK INTRODUCED SHYAMAJI TO PRINCE EDWARD THE SEVENTH.

[19] 1883 : SHYAMAJI WAS SENT AS DELEGATE OF INDIA AND ENGLAND BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO THE CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS HELD AT LEYDEN.

[20] 1883-DECEMBER : RETURNED TO BHARAT(INDIA) TO PAY HOMAGE TO SWAMI DAYANANDJI AND TO ATTEND MEETING OF PAROPKARINI SABHA AT AJMER.

[21] 1884 : RETURNED TO ENGLAND WITH HIS WIFE BHANUMATI.

[22]1884 : ELECTED AS LIFELONG NON-RESIDENTIAL FELLOW OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

[23] 1884-NOV-17 : SHYAMAJI WAS CALLED TO THE BAR.

[24] 1884: HE WAS AWARDED M.A. DEGREE FROM OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

[25] 1885-JANUARY : RETURNED TO BHARAT AFTER FINISHING HIS EDUCATION AT OXFORD.

[26] 1885-JAN-19: ENROLLED AS ADVOCATE OF THE MUMBAI HIGH COURT.

[27] 1885 : APPOINTED AS DEWAN OF RATALAM STATE.

[28] 1888-DEC : CAME TO AJMER AND PRACTICED AS A BARRISTER AT LAW IN THE RULING BRITISH COURT AND ESTABLISHED INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENTS IN THREE COTTON PRESSES.

[29] 1891 SHYAMAJI SPENT TIME WITH SWAMI VIVEKANANAD DISCUSSING ARYA DHARMA, SHASHTRAS AND LITERATUES. WHEN SWAMIJI WAS NOT FAMOUS PERSON AND WAS JUST A WANDERING MONK AND DISCIPE OF RAMAKRISHNA PARAMHANSA. SWAMIJI LIVED NEARLY TWO WEEKS WITH PANDIT SHYAMAJI AT HIS RESIDENCE AT AJMER FOR NEARLY TWO WEEKS. SWAMIJI MIGHT HAVE SEVRAL TIPS FROM LEARNED PANDIT SHYAMAJI.

[30] 1892-DEC-21 ; APPOINTED AS MEMMER OF THE STATE COUNCILOF UDAIPUR AND SERVED MAHARANA OF UDAIPUR AS HIS PERSONAL ADVISOR.

[31] 1895-FEB-6 : APPOINTED AS DIWAN OF JUNAGADH.

[32] 1895 : RETURNED TO UDAIPUR AND TOOK OVER THE CHARGE OF HIS PREVIOUS POSITION.

[33] 1897 :AFTER THE ARREST OF HIS FRIEND AND COPATRIOT LOKMANYA TILAK, SHYAMAJI LEFT BHARAT TO SETTLE DOWN IN

ENGLAND AND STARTED HIS LIFE MISSION OF LIBERATING HIS MOTHERLAND FROM THE IMPERIAL DOMINATION OF BRITAIN.

[34] 1897 : SARDAR SINH RANA CAME TO ENGLAND TO STUDY AND MET PANDIT SHYAMAJI.

[35] 1998 : SHYAMAJI SUBSCRIBED GENEROUSLY TO THE FUND OF FREE PRESS DEFENCE COMMITTEE WHICH WAS FORMED IN ORDER TO RESIST POLICE ATTACK ON LIBERTY OF ALL OPINIONS.

[36] 1899 : STRONGLY CRITICISED GANDHIJI , A LAWYER FROM NATAL, FOR SUPPORTING BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN BOER WAR.

[37] 1897-1905 : STUDIED THE PHILOSOPHY OF HERBERT SPECER AND CONSIDERED HIM AS HIS GURU ON THE SUBJECT OF SOCIOLOGY. DEVELOPED CONTACTS WITH SYMPATHETIC BRITISH POLITICIANS, LIKE MR HYNDMAN AND OTHERS, AND LEADERS OF IRISH FREEDOM MOVEMENT. MET MADAME

BHIKHAIJI CAMA THROUGH DADABHAI NAOROJI AND SARDARSINH RANA .

[38] 1903-DEC-14 : ATTENDED THE FUNERAL OF MR HERBERT SPENCER A GREAT BRITISH PHILOSOPHER & SOCIAL SCIENTIST AND ANNOUNCED THE DONATION OF £1000 TO ESTABLISH A LECTURESHIP IN THE MEMORY OF MR HERBERT SPENCER AT OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

[39] 1904-DEC-8 : ANNOUNCED HERBERT SPENCER INDIAN FELLOWSHIP AND SWAMI DAYANAND SARSWATI FELLOWSHIP WITH FUTURE FOUR FELLOWSHIPS IN MEMORY OF GREAT PERSONALITIES OF BHARAT.

[40] 1905 : COMPLETELY DEVOTED HIMSELF TO WORK RESTLESSLY FOR THE EMANCIPATION OF INDIA FROM FOREIGN YOKE.

[41] 1905-JAN : PUBLISHED A MAGAZINE CALLED "INDIAN SOCIOLOGIST"- AN ORGAN OF FREEDOM AND OF POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM.

[42] 1905-FEB-18 : FOUNDED THE INDIAN HOME RULE SOCIETY IN LONDON TO FIGHT FOR INDIAN INDEPENDENCE.

[43] 1905-JULY-01 : ESTABLISHED "INDIA HOUSE", THE HOSTEL FOR INDIAN STUDENTS AT 65 CROMWELL AVENUE, HIGHGATE WHICH WAS INAUGURATED BY H M HYNDMAN, A LEADER OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION.

[44] 1905-JULY-29 : ATTENDED THE MEETING OF THE UNITED CONGRESS OF DEMOCRATS AT HOLBORN TOWN HALL AS A CHIEF DELEGATE OF THE INDIAN HOME RULE SOCIETY. HE RECEIVED AN ENTHUSIASTIC OVATION FROM ENTIRE CONFERENCE WHEN HE ROSE TO MOVE THE RESOLUTION ON INDIA.

[45] 1905 : CAME IN CONTACT WITH DADABHAI MANY IRISH HOME RULERS.

[46]1906-JULY : V D SAVARKAR, THE FUTURE CHIEF DESCIPLE OF PANDIT SHYAMAJI, CAME TO ENGLAND ON SHYAMAJI'S SCHOLARSHIP TO STUDY AND MET HIM AT INDIA HOUSE.

[47] 1906 : SHYAMAJI MET GANDHIJI WHEN HE VISITED AND STAYED AT “ INDIA HOUSE” ONLY FOR A DAY AS HE COULD NOT AGREE WITH SHYAMAJI’S VIEWS.

[48] 1907-FEB-23 : DONATED RS. 10000 FOR POLITICAL MISSIONARIES IN INDIA.

[49] 1907-JUNE : SHIFTED HIS HEADQUARTER TO PARIS AS BRITISH GOVERNMENT BECAME SUSPICIOUS OF SHYAMAJI'S ANTI BRITISH ACTIVITIES AND WANTED TO ARREST HIM.

[50] 1ST JULY 1909: MADANLALA DHINGRA, A GREAT PATRIOT AND STUDENT OF SHYAMAJI'S SCHOOL, CARRIED OUT POLITICAL ASSASINATION OF COL. W H C WYLLIE WHO TRIED TO DEFAME AND HUMILIATE SHYAMAJI BY FRAMING EVENT IN INDIA WHILE SHYAMAJI WAS RE-APPOINTED AS DIWAN BY MAHARANA OF UDAIPUR.

[51] 1909-APR-30 : DEBARRED FROM THE INNER TEMPLE, OXFORD, FOR HIS HIGHLY VOLCANIC AND INFLAMMATORY PROPAGANDA AGAINS BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

[52] 1909 :WROTE A LETTER TO PRESIDENT TAFT OF USA WARNING HIM AGAINST A PACT OF ENGLAND, THE ARCH ROBBER AND ENSLAVEN OF NATIONS.

[53] 1911-MARCH : HIS ARTICLE WAS PUBLISHED IN GERMAN MAGAZINE “DIE ZEITCHRIFT”- ON INDIAN UNREST.

[54] 1912-OCT-20 : THE FAMOUS RUSSIAN PATRIOT MAXIM GORKY PRAISED HIM FOR HIS WORK AND CALLED HIM THE MAZZINI OF INDIA.

[55] 1907-1914 SETTLED IN PARIS AND WORKED TIRELESSLY TO ACQUIRE SUPPORT FROM EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TO ACHIEVE FREEDOM FOR INDIA AND ESTABLISHED GOOD RELATIONSHIP WITH FRENCH SOCIALISTS.

[56] 1914 : FIRST WORLD WAR BROKE OUT AND BRITISH SECRET AGENT TRIED HARD TO EXTRADITE SHYAMAJI AND OTHER REVOLUTIONARIES. SHYAMAJI FORESEEN THE FATE AND SAFELY MOVED TO GENEVA, SWITZERLAND TO SAFEGUARD HIS POSSIBLE ARREST ANDSUBSEQUENT EXTRADITION TO ENGLAND ORINDIA.

[57] 1914-DEC : FIRST PUBLICATION OF “INDIAN SOCIOLOGY” FROM GENEVA EXPLAINIG HIS INABILITY TO CONTINUE HIS PUBLICATION UNDER PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE WORLD.

[58] 1914 ; OFFERED A DONATION OF 10000 SWISS FRANKS TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS(PRESENT UNO) TO ESTABLISH PRESIDENT WILSON LECTURESHIP TO START THE MOVEMENTS WORLDWIDE TO

SAFEGUARD NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE CONSISTENT WITH FREEDOM BUT THEY REJECTED THE OFFER UNDER THE PRESSURE OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT.SIMILAR OFFERS WERE ALSO MADE TO SWISS GOVERNMENT AND PRESS ASSOCIATION OF GENEVA BUT THEY MET WITH THE SAME FATE.

[59] 1920-DECEMBER : INDIAN SOCIOLOGIST RESTARTED AFTER SIX YEARS.

[60] 1922 SEPT : THE PUBLICATION OF " INDIAN SOCIOLOGIST" WAS STOPPED WITH REGRETS.

[61] 1914-1930 : LIVED IN GENEVA AT 1, RUE DE VOLLANDES ON THE BANK OF FAMOUS GENEVE LAKE.BECAME A MEMBER OF PRESS ASSOCIATION"CIRCLE DE LA PRESS, GENEVE" AND ALSO TRADED AT GENEVA STOCK EXCHANGE.

[62] SHYAMAJI DONATED HIS COLLECTION OF BOOKS AND SANSKRIT SCRIPTURES WITH THE CHEST BEARING HIS NAME AND PHOTOGRAPH TO THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SURBONNE, PARIS. KRISHNAVARMMA LIBRARY PHOTOGRAPH WAS PUBLISHED IN THE BOOKLET 'Istitut de Civilisation 1929-30.'

[63] 1930-MARCH-30 : PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMMA, A GREAT PATRIOT REVOLUTIONARY, DIED AT 11:30 PM IN CLINIQUE LA COLLINE. BABU SHIV PRASAD GUPTA, THE LEADER OF NON-COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT AND CHIEFPATRON OF BANARAS NATIONALIST UNIVERSITY OF BANARAS PERFORMED THE LAST RITES AS SHYAMAJI DID NOT HAVE ANY CHILDREN.

[64] PANDIT SHYAMAJI AND HIS WIFE MADE PREPAID ARRANGEMENT CONTRACT WITH THE VILLE DE GENEVE, THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF GENEVA, TO STORE AND PRESERVE THEIR ASTHIS [ASHES OF BODY REMAINS] IN URNS AT ST GEORGES CEMETARY AFTER THEIR DEATH FOR ONE HUNDRED YEARS AND SEND THEM TO INDIA WHENEVER INDIA BECAME FREE OF BRITISH RULE.

[65] MRS BHANUMATI S. KRISHNAVARMMA DIED ON 23rd AUGUST 1933. SHE APPOINTED MR GEORGE HESS AND SARADARSINH RANA AS THE EXECUTOR OF HER WILL BEFORE SHE DIED. SHE LEFT INSTRUCTION TO FORM PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRTISHNAVARMMA FOUNDATION AND SOME SCHLOLARSHIPS FOR INDIAN WOMEN AT THE SORBONNE UNIVERSITY, PARIS.

[66] AGREEMENTS SIGNED BETWEEN EXECUTORS AND THE SORBONNE UNIVERSITY, PARIS ON 24TH JANUARY 1936 TO ESTABLISH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRTISHNAVARMMA FOUNDATION

AND THE DONATION OF 90,000 FRANCS WAS TRANSFERRED. SORBONNE UNIVERSITY HONOUR PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMAS FOR HIS CONTRIBUTION BY ERECTING A PRESTIGIOUS MEMORIAL PLAQUE IN THEIR HALL OF HONOUR.

[67] FURTHER DONATION OF 200000 FRANCS GIVEN TO Cite Universitaire, PART OF SORBONNE UNIVERSITY, PARIS TO ESTABLISH HOSTEL ROOMS FOR THE TRAVELLING INDIAN STUDENTS TO THE UNIVERSITY IN 1938. THIS HOSTEL WAS DEMOLISHED AND NEW HOSTEL HOUSE WAS REBUILT IN THE SAME CAMPUS FOR INDIAN STUDENTS NOW CALLED "La Maison de L'Inde" IN 1967-68. [REF. NEWSPAPER 'TEMPS' DATED 01.02.1938.]

[64] MANDAVI NAGAR SABHAA SAMITI NAMED A ROAD BETWEEN KHUNI CHAKLA AND TANKSHAL IN MEMORY OF PANDIT SHYAMAJI AS "PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMAS MARGA" ON 14TH JANUARY 1950.

[65] MR INDULAL YAGNIK WAS GIVEN A PAID ASSIGNMENT TO WRITE THE FIRST BIOGRAPHY OF PANDIT SHYAMAJI BY SARDARSIHNA RANA ON BEHALF OF PANDIT SHYAMAJI'S TRUST, PROVIDING ALL MATERIALS FROM SHYAMAJI'S COLLECTION. THE BOOK TITLED SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMAS- Life and Times of Indian Revolutionary WAS PUBLISHED BY LAKSHMI PUBLICATION, MUMBAU, IN 1950. IT'S GUJARATI VERSION TRANSLATED BY MR GOKULDAS KHIMJI BAANBHADAI WAS PUBLISHED IN 1951.

[66] SHRIMATI BHANUMATI MATERNITY HOME AND HOSPITAL WAS INAUGURATED ON 2ND DECEMBER 1952. THE FUND OF OF 50000 RS RECEIVED FROM THE TRUST ESTABLISHED BY BHANUMATIJI.

[66] MANDAVI NAGAR SABHAA SAMITI NAMED A STREET AT BANGADI BAZAR IN MEMORY OF PANDIT SHYAMAJI'S WIFE AS 'SHRIMATI BHANUMATI KRISHNAVARMAS GALI' ON 4TH OCTOBER 1957.

[67] PANDIT SHYAMAJI'S OIL PAINTING WAS UNVEILED AT MANDAVI NAGARPALIKA ON 8TH OCTOBER 1958.

[68] PANDIT SHYAMAJI'S BUST WAS ERECTED OPPOSITE KALYAN BHUVAN AT MANDVI ON 8TH OCTOBER 1961

[69] THE BIRTH PLACE HOUSE OF PANDIT SHYAMAJI WAS GIVEN GUJARAT STATE GOVERNMENT TO PRESERVE IT AS NATIONAL MONUMENT BY BHANUSHALI SANAJ ON 7TH JULY 1974.

[70] INDIAN POST OFFICE PUBLISHED FIRST DAY COVER AND STAMP HONOURING PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMMA ON 4TH OCTOBER 1989.

[71] DURDARSHAN TV PRODUCED A DOCUMENTARY ON PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMMA AND BROADCASTED ON 4TH OCTOBER 1990.

[72] MR MANGALBHAI BHANUSHALI OF SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMMA SMARAK SAMITI, INDIA, INITIATED THE PROCESS TO BRING THE ASTHIS OF PANDIT SHYAMAJI AND HIS WIFE BHANUMATIJI IN 1991. CONTINUOUS EFFORTS WERE MADE WITH DIFFERENT AGENCIES FROM 1991 TO 1994 BUT NO FRUITFUL RESULT ACHIEVED DUE TO LACK OF GOVERNMENT INTEREST AND IT'S BURAUCRACY AND DUE TO SOME LIMITATIONS.

[73] MR HEMANTKUMAR GAJANAN PADHYA LAUNCHED HINDU SWATANTRYAVIR SMRUTI SANSTHANAMIN 1997 AFTER SOME RESEARCH ON INDIAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS IN ENGLAND AND TAKEN THE TASK TO REVIVE THE MEMORIES OF INDIAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS AND THEIR LEADER PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMMA.

[74] MR PADHYA TOOK THE ISSUE OF PANDIT SHYAMAJI'S ASTHI VERY SERIOUSLY AND VOWED TO WORK TO FULLFILL THE DESIRE OF PANDIT SHYAMAJI AND HIS WIFE. HE APPROCHED THE VILLE DE GENEVE, THE GUARDIAN OF ASTHIS TO RESOLVED THE ISSUE OF HANDING OVER OF THESE ASTHIS TO SEND THEM TO INDIA. AFTER NUMEROUS CORRESPONDENCE AND PERSONAL VISITS AND MEETINGS WITH THE AUTHORITY OVER SEVERAL YEARS, THE PLAN WAS FINALISED IN JULY 2002 ACCORDING TO THE REQUIREMENT OF SWISS LAW.

[75] MR H. PADHYA WENT TO MUMBAI AND DISCUSSED THE PLAN WITH SHRI MANGALBHAI AND SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA AT HIS OFFICE IN MULUND. THE PROJECT WAS FINALISED WITH THE HELP OF MR VINOD KHANNA, THE EXTERNAL AFFAIR

MINISTER OF INDIA AND INDIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALLY RESOLVED THE LEGAL ISSUE WITH SWISS GOVERNMENT.

[76] FINALLY IT WAS DECIDED THAT THE CHIEF MINISTER OF GUJARAT, SHRI NARENDRA MODI WOULD OFFICIALLY RECEIVE THOSE ASTHIS AT GENEVA AND BRING THEM TO INDIA WITH FULL HONOUR.

[77] ON 22ND AUGUST 2003, THE ASTHIS WERE OFFICIALLY HANDED OVER TO MR NARENDRA MODI BY THE AUTHORITY VILLE DE GENEVE IN THE PRESENCE OF MR HEMANT PADHYA, MR MANGAL BHANUSHALI AND MR KIRIT SOMAIYA AT A SMALL RECEPTION HELD AT ST. GEORGES CEMETARY, GENEVA SWITZERLAND.

[79] THE CARGO OF ASTHIS ARRIVED AT HEATHROW AIRPORT LONDON LATE NIGHT ON ON 22ND AUGUST 2003 AND MR NARENDRA MODI FLEW WITH THE ASTHIS BY AIR INDIA FLIGHT TO MUMBAI ON 23RD AUGUST 2003 EARLY MORNING..

[80] AT LAST THE ASTHIS OF A GREAT FREEDOM FIGHTER ARRIVED AT CHATRAPATI SHIVAJI MAHARAJ AIRPORT ON 23RD AUGUST 2003 AT LATE NIGHT. THE ASTHIS WERE RECEIVED WITH A GREAT CHEERS FROM THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE WHO CAME TO PAY THE HOMAGE TO THEIR REVOLUTIONARY HERO.

[81] THE PROCESSION IN FORM OF VIRANJALI YAATRAA WAS TAKEN TO BHANUSHALI SAMAJ VAADI FOR OVERNIGHT STAY THERE.

[82] ASTHIS YATRA IN FORM OF VIRANJALI YAATRA HELD IN MUMBAI ON 25TH AND 26TH AUGUST 2003 AND ENTERED THE BOUNDARY OF GUJARAT STATE AT UMERGAON TO RECEIVE MAGNIFICENT RECEPTION.

[84] THE PROCESSION OF VIRANJALI YAATRA CARRIED THE ASTIS OF PANDIT SHYMAJI BY ROAD ALL OVER GUJATRAAT REACHING FINAL DESTINATION MANDVI,KUTCH, ON 4th SEPTEMBER 2003.

[85] THE BIGGEST RECEPTION HELD ON 4th SSEPTEMBER 2003 AT MANDVI TO RECEIVE THE URNS OF THEIR SON OF THE SOIL AFTER 20 DAYS AND FIFTYFIVE YEARS AFTER INDEPENDENCE AND 5 DAYS 5 MONTHS AND 73 YEARS AFTER HIS DEATH. AT LAST, THE LAST WISHES OF A GREAT INDIAN FREEDOM FIGHTER REVOLUTIONARY AND HIS WIFE WERE FULFILLED!

[86] THE ASTHIS WERE PLACED AT THE BIRTH PLACE MEMORIAL OF PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMAS AT LIMDA FALIA, MANDVI. [FROM 2003 TO 2010]

[87] WITH THE GREAT EFFORTS OF MR HEMANT PADHYA, THE MEMORIAL PLAQUE OF PANDIT SHYAMAJI WAS ERECTED AT 60, MUSWELL HILL ROAD, HOGHGATE, LONDON NW10 3FR, FORMERLY KNOWN AS 9 QUEENSWOOD AVENUE, ON SUNDAY, 15TH AUGUST 2004, VIKRAM SAMVAT 2060, SHRAVAN KRISHNAPAKSHA CHATURTHADASHI/AMAVASHYA.

[88] PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMAS SILVER MEDALS WERE ESTABLISHED AT COLLEGE DE FRANCE, SURBOONE UNIVERSITY, PARIS, FRANCE AND AT OCHS, THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD IN 2005 FOR THE RESEARCH EXCELLENCE IN STUDY OF SANSKRIT LANGUAGE, LITERATURE SCRIPTURE AND VEDIC DHARMA.

[89] KRANTIGURU SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMAS KACHCHHA UNIVERSITY WAS INAUGURATED ON 22ND JUNE 2004.

[90] A SET OF THE SPECIAL MEMORIAL GOLD COINS WAS PUBLISHED IN MEMORY OF PANDIT SHYAMAJI, MADAM CAMA, VIR SAVARKAR, MANGAL PANDEY AND MAHARANI LAXMIBAI IN 1907 AS A MOMENTO OF 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF FIRST WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE AND 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF UNFURLING THE FIRST FLAG OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE AT STUTTGART, GERMANY.

[91] PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMAS PORTRAIT WAS UNVEILED AT INDIAN INSTITUTE LIBRARY, THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD IN THE HALL OF HONOUR.

[92] AMITABHA BACHCHAN, A BOLLYWOOD MEGASTAR AND A SON OF A GREAT POET SHRI BACHCHANJI, VISITED PANDIT SHYAMAJIS BIRTH PLACE MEMORIAL AND SIGNED THE BOOK ON 30TH MAY 2010.

[93] GRAND INAUGURATION OF 'KRANTITEERH' BY THE CHIEF MINISTER OF GUJARAT MR NARENDRAJI MODI ON

[94] PUBLICATION OF 'PHOTOGRAPHIC REMINISCENCE OF PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMAS' BY MR HEMANTKUMAR PADHYA IN 2012. WWW.POTHI.COM

[95] PUBLICATION OF E- BOOK FORMAT DVDROM BY MR HEMANTKUMAR PADHYA IN JANUARY 2014.

[1]PHOTOGRAPHIC REMINISCENCE OF PANDIT SHYMAJI KRISHNAVARMMA [2] KAVYANJALI [3] SHRADDHANJALI [4] A SHORT BIOGRAPHY OF PANDIT SHYMAJI WITH CHRONOLOGY.

PANDIT SHYMAJI AMAR RAHO VANDE MATARAM



PLACES AND MEMORIALS OF PANDIT SHYAMAJI'S

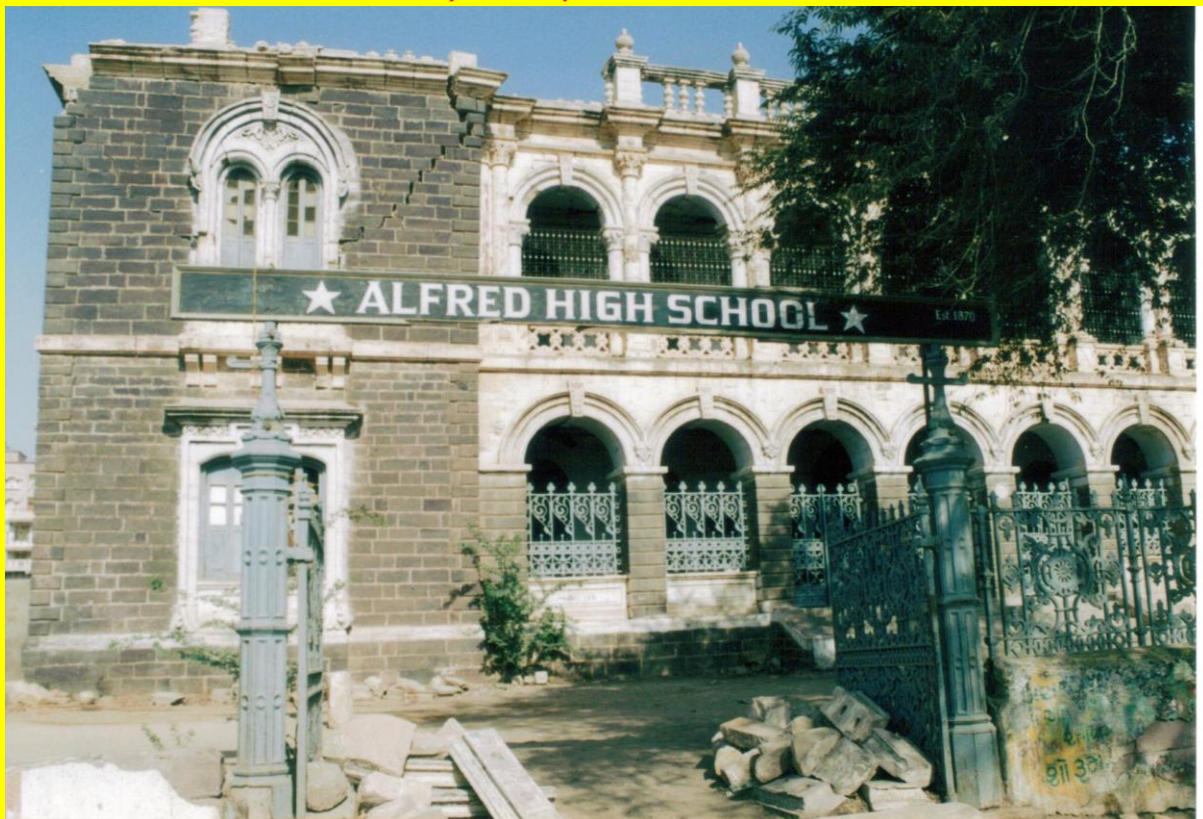
PANDIT SHYAMAJI'S BIRTH PLACE, MANDVI, KUTCH, GUJARAT STATE



HOUSE BEFORE RENOVATION



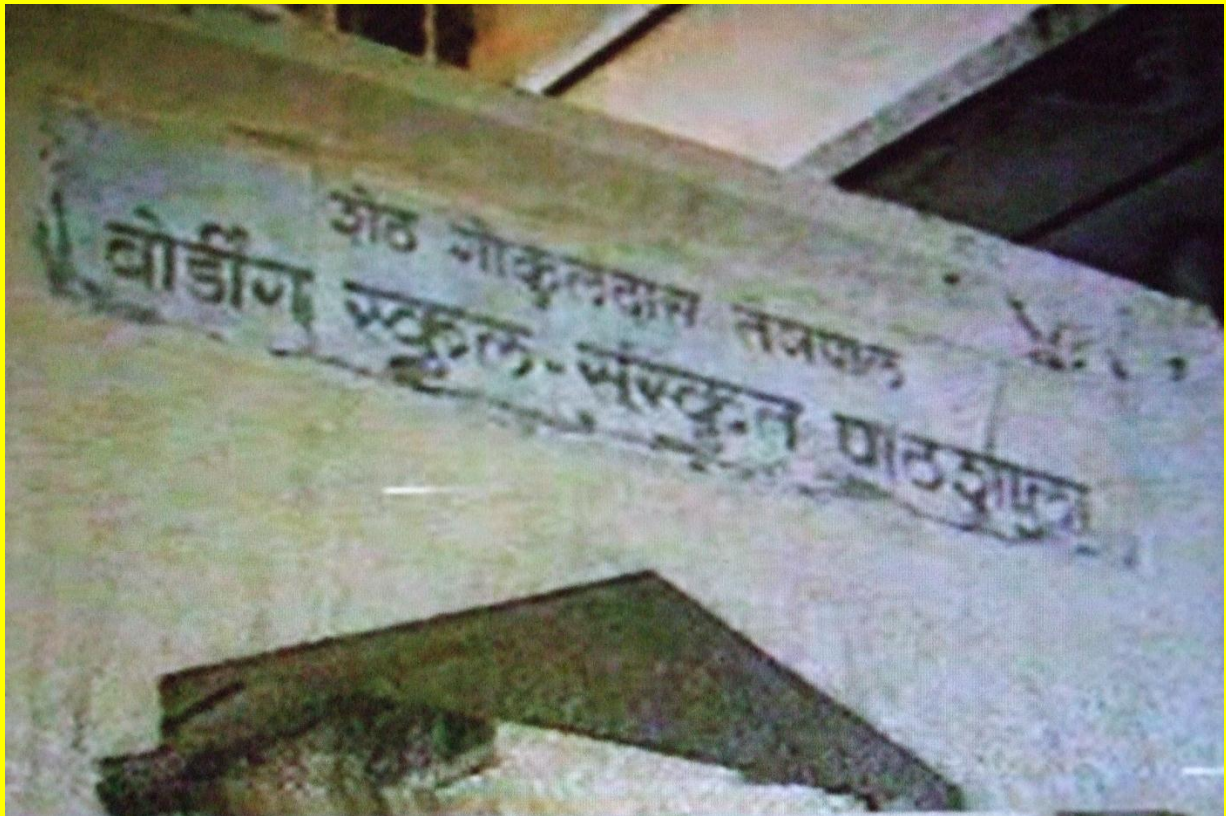
ALFRED HIGH SCHOOL, BHUJ, WHERE SHYAMAJI STUDIED.



**WILSON HIGHS CHOOOL, DR. WILSON STREET, GIRGAUM,
MUMBAI, WHERE PANDIT SHYAMAJI STUDIED**



**SANSKRIT PATHASHALA WHERE SHYMAJI STAYED AND
RECEIVED EDUCATION IN SANSKRIT.**



ELPHISTONE SCHOOL WHERE PANDIT SHYAMAJI STUDIED



PANDIT SHYAMAJI'S INLAW'S HOUSE " SAMUDRA VILLA"
SHYAMAJI LIVED HERE AFTER HIS MARRIAGE IN 1975.
SWAMI DAYANAND AND SWAMI VIVEKANAND ALSO STAYED HERE AS GUEST



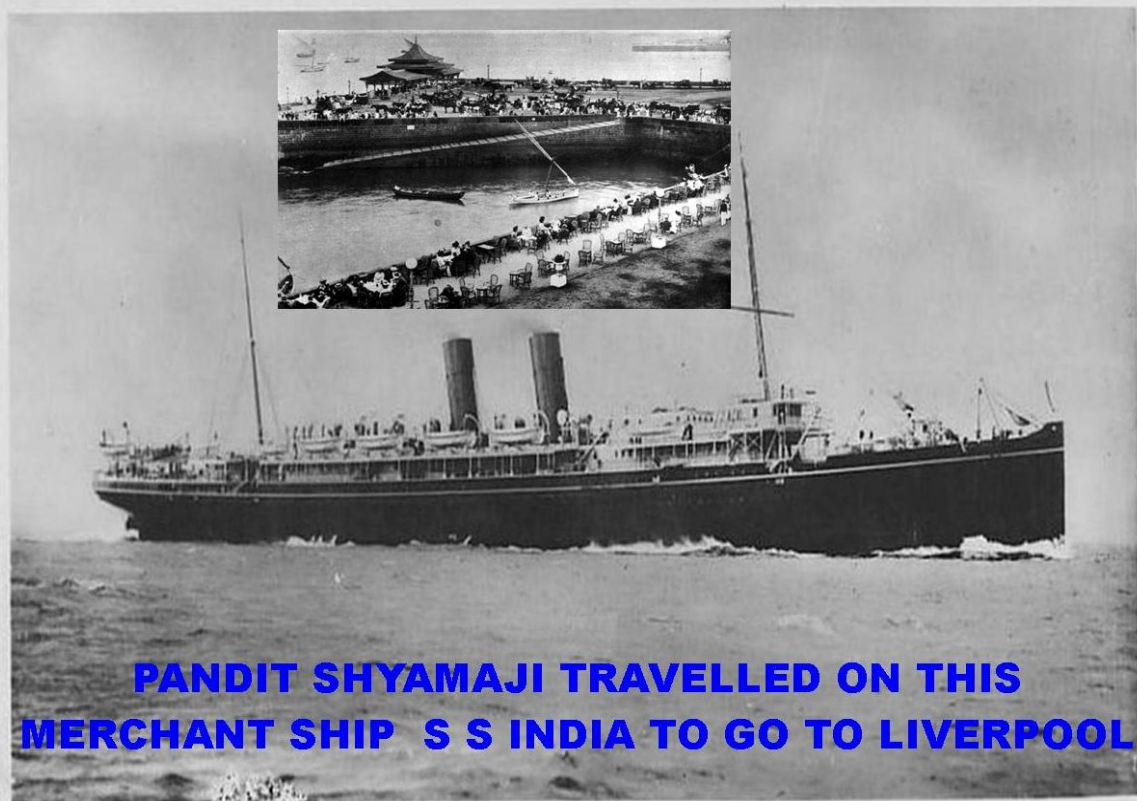
CHHABILDAS'S ANOTHER HOUSE AT BORIVALI
BABY GAMAVATIBEN RIDING A GOAT CART .



**PANDIT SHYMAJI PLAYED VITAL PART IN ESTABLISHING
FIRST ARYASMAJ CENTRE AT KAKADWADI, MUMBAI.**



**PANDIT SHYAMAJI LEFT MUMBAI, INDIA FOR
ENGLAND ON AUSPICIOUS DAY OF FALGUN
KRUSHNAPAKSHA EKADASHI V.S. 1935
[TUESDAY 18TH MARCH 1879] .**



**PANDIT SHYAMAJI TRAVELLED ON THIS
MERCHANT SHIP S S INDIA TO GO TO LIVERPOOL**

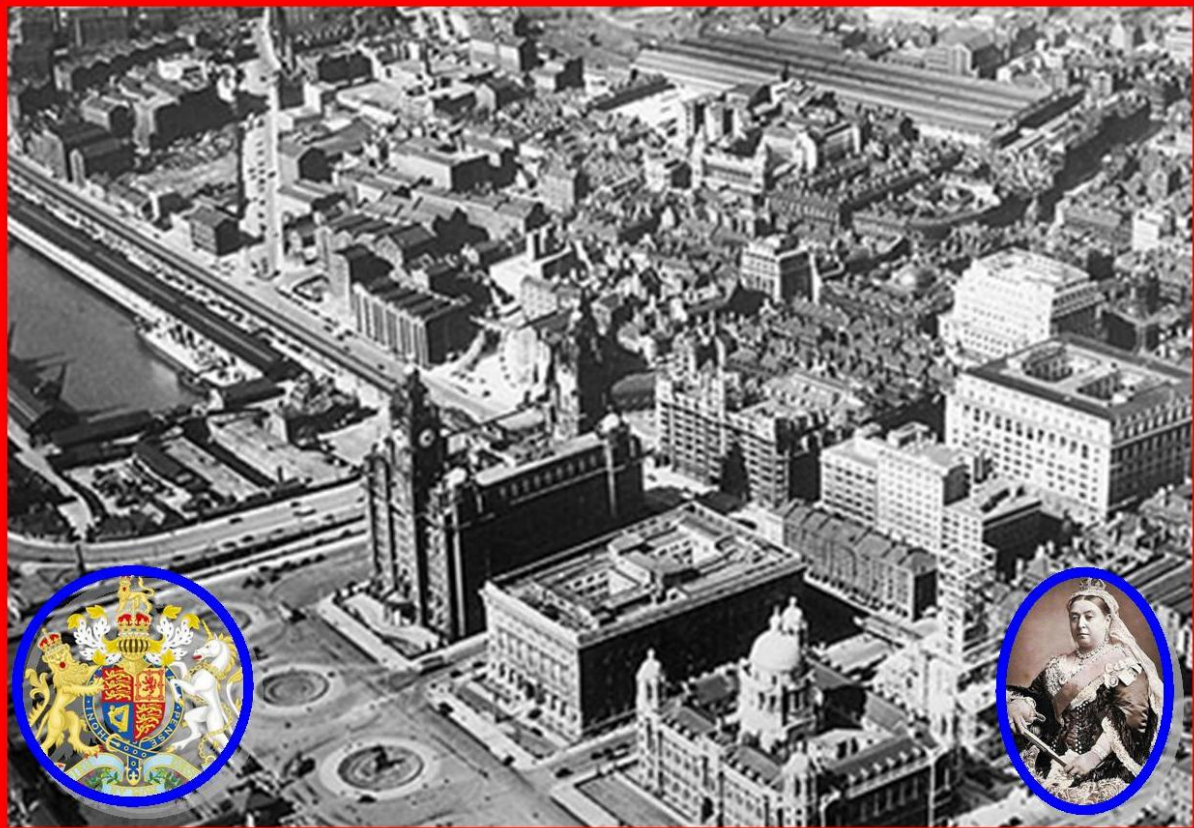
S 2747

P & O. S. N. CO'S S. S. "INDIA".

Dock Offices, Liver Buildings and Floating Stage, Liverpool.



**PANDIT SYAMAJI EMBARKED AT LIVERPOOL
DOCK IN SECOND WEEK OF APRIL 1879.**



BALLIOL COLLEGE WHERE PANDITSHYAMAJI WORKED AS AN ASSISTANT TO PROFESSOR MONIER-WILLIAMS AND STUDIED FOR A DEGREE.



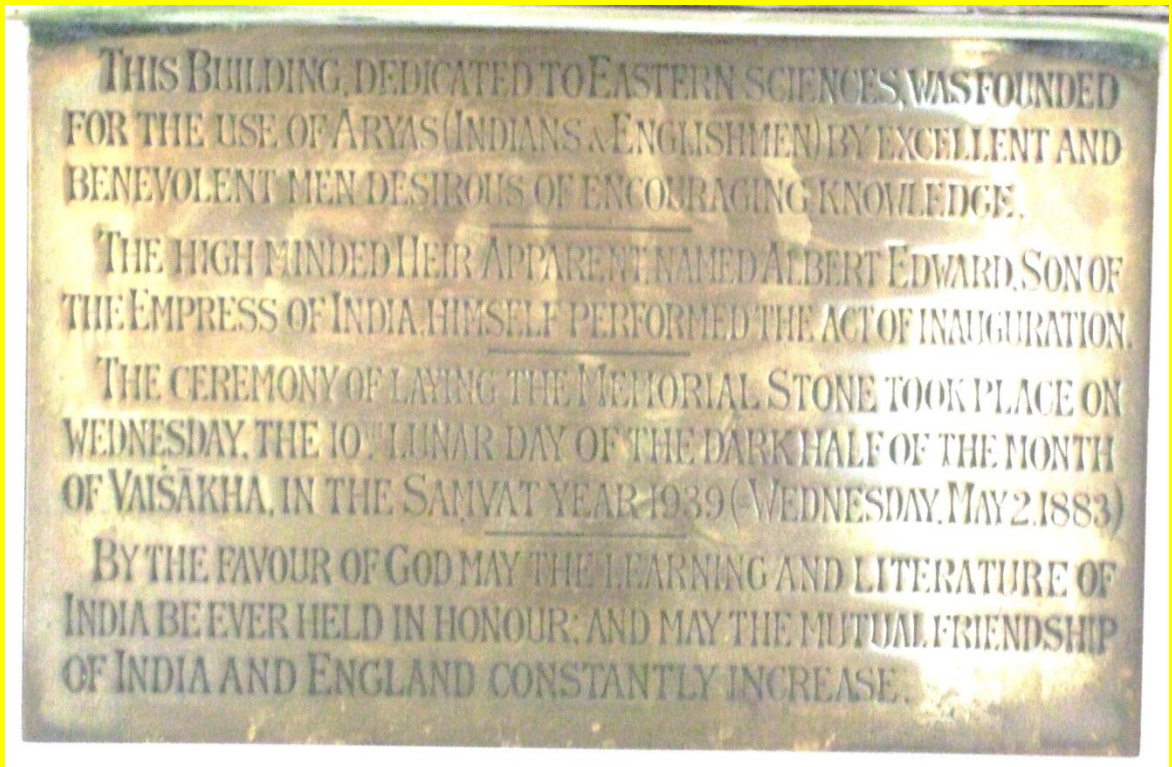
BALLIOL COLLEGE LIBRARY WHICH SHYAMAJI USED FOR HIS STUDY AND WORK.



**PANDIT SHYAMAJI HELPED SIR MONIER-WILLIAMS TO
ESTABLISH INDIAN INSTITUTE AT OXFORD UNIVERSITY**



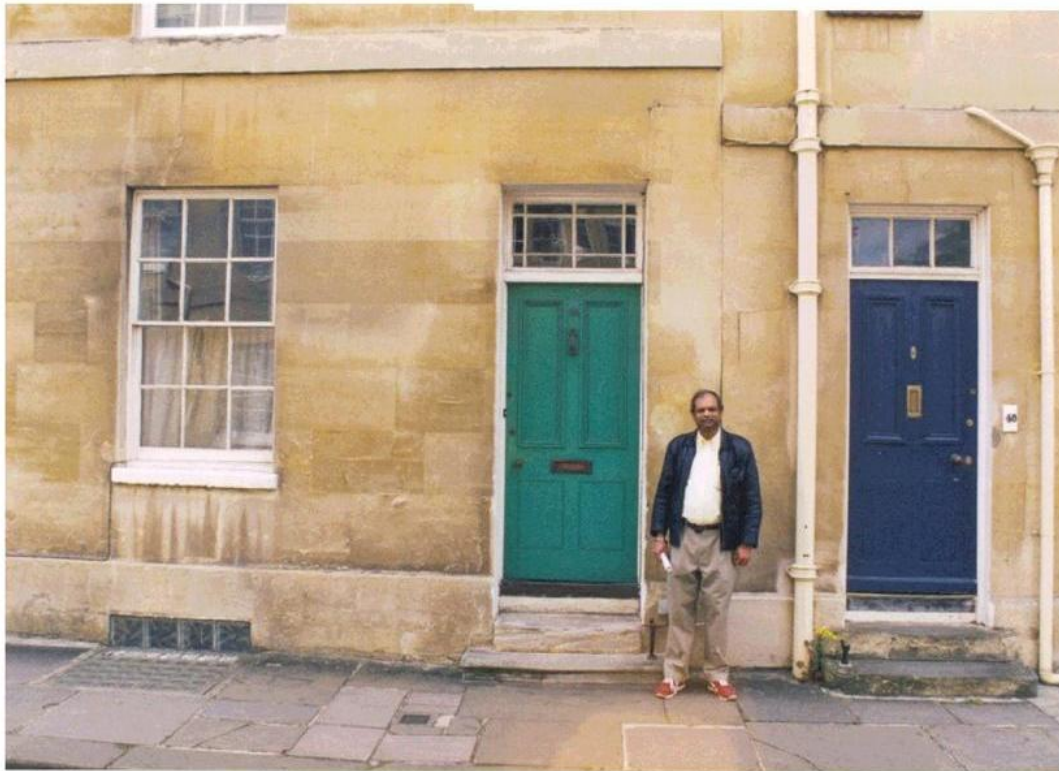
**FOUNDATION PLAQUE OF INDIAN INSTITUTE IN SANSKRIT
WITH ENGLISH TRANSLATION**



**PANDIT SHYAMAJI TAUGHT SANSKRIT AND INDIAN
VERNACULARS TO BRITISH OFFICERS AT THIS PLACE
LOCATED OPPOSITE BALLIOL COLLEGE WHICH IS NOW
CONVERTED INTO A SHOP**



RESIDENCE WHERE PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMMA LIVED AS A STUDENT



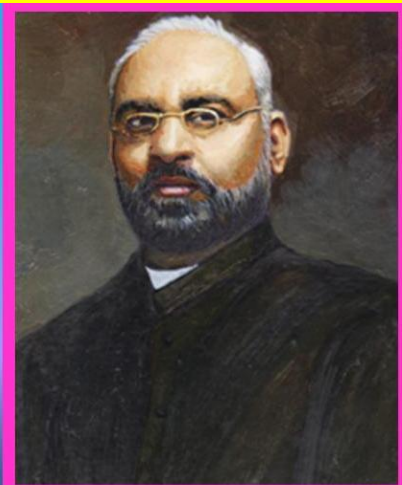
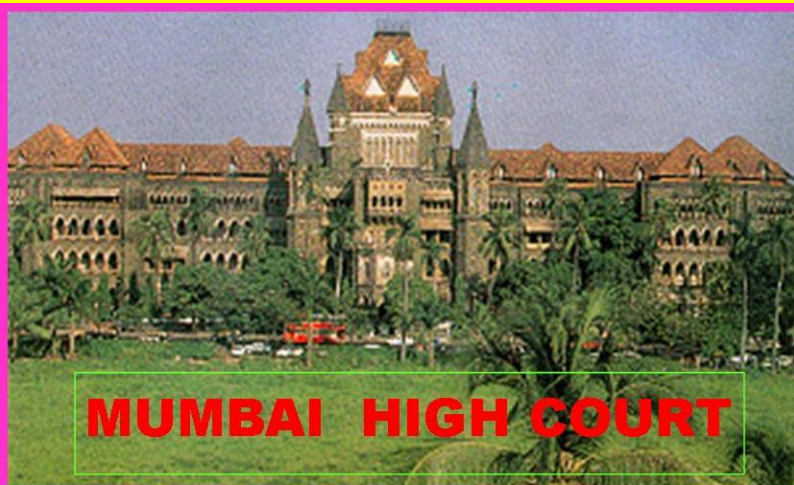
46, ST. JOHNS STREET, OXFORD

RESIDENCE WHERE PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMMA LIVED AS A STUDENT



46, ST. JOHNS STREET, OXFORD, ENGLAND

**MUMBAI HIGHCOURT WHERE PANDIT SHYAMAJI
ENROLLED HIMSELF AS AN ADVOCATE.**



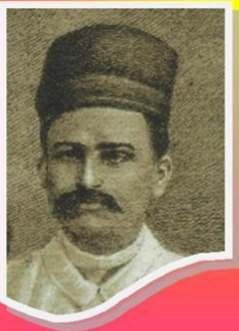
**PANDIT SHYAMAJI WORKED AS DIWAN OF RATALAM AT
RANJIT PALACE, RATALAM, RAJAPUTANA**



**RANAJIT VILAS
PALACE**



SHYAMAJI WENT TO BHUJ ON OFFICIAL STATES VISIT TO THE DARBAR OF KUTCH IN A CAPACITY OF DIWAN OF RATLAM IN MARCH 1885. THE PEOPLE OF KUTCH AND THE KING WELCOMED AND HONOURED SHYAMAJI AS HE WAS BEING A SON OF THE SOIL WHO HAD BEEN APPOINTED ON THE PRESTIGIOUS POST IN RATALAM STATE.

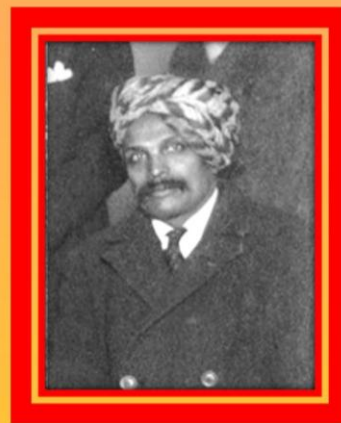


THE SPOT WHERE PANDIT SHYAMAJI HAD HIS COTTON PRESS FACTORY AT BEAWAR, RAJASTHAN



राजपूताना कॉटन प्रेस का दाहिनी तरफ का दरवाजा। यहाँ से अब यह प्रेस हटा दिया गया है। अन्दर खाली जमीन पर घास उग आई है।

PANDIT SHYAMAJI MET SWAMI VIVEKANAND IN BEAWAR ON 28TH NOVEMBER 1891. HE BROUGHT HIM BACK TO AJMER AGAIN. SWAMI VIEKANAND STAYED WITH SHYAMAJI FOR TWO WEEKS AND THEY HAD INTELLECTUAL DISCUSSIONS. SHYAMAJI WAS THE FIRST GUJARATI SWAMIJI SAW BEFORE VISITING MUMBAI RAJYA.



**PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA PUSTAKALAY,
MAHADEVAJIKI CHHATRI, PAANCH BATTI, IN BEAWAR,
RAJASTHAN WAS INAUGURATED ON 31ST MARCH, 1950
WHICH MIGHT BE THE FIRST LIBRARY IN INDIA NAMED
AFTER PANDIT SHYAMAJI.**



❀ जय हिन्द ❀

स्वर्गीय श्री श्यामजी कृष्ण वर्मा का जन्म शताब्दी समारोह

आगामी ता० ४ अक्टूबर सन् १९५७ को मनाइये

दयानन्द व गांधी की पावन जन्मभूमि काठियावाड़ में सन् १८५७ की महान् क्रान्ति के युग में उत्पन्न, तिलक के समकालीन, अपने संस्कृत के अगाध पाण्डित्य से प्रो० मेक्समूलर पर अपनी छाप डालने वाले, अपनी देशभक्ति के कारण मेक्सिम गोर्की द्वारा भारत के मेज़िनी की उपाधि से विभूषित, स्वामी विवेकानन्द से भी पूर्व विदेशों में भारतीय संस्कृति का ध्वज फहराने वाले, अपने महान् तेज से पं० नेहरू को प्रभावित करने वाले तथा योरोप में भारतीय क्रान्ति-कारी आन्दोलन के प्रथम सूत्रधार श्री श्यामजी कृष्ण वर्मा का जन्म ४ अक्टूबर सन् १८५७ में मांडवी (कच्छ) में एक गरीब भंसाळी परिवार में हुआ था ।

आप ऑक्सफोर्ड के प्रथम भारतीय स्नातक थे तथा वहीं पर संस्कृत के प्रोफेसर रहे । उबकोटि के कनूतवेत्ता होने के साथ ही साथ आप उदयपुर, जूनागढ़, रतलाम जैसी प्रथम श्रेणी की भारतीय रियासतों के प्रधान मंत्री भी रहे । परोपकारिणी सभा के महर्षि दयानन्द द्वारा आप सदस्य मनोनीत हुए । राजपूताना कौटन प्रेस ब्यावर के आप संस्थापक थे और अजमेर म्यूनीसिपैलिटी के प्रथम भारतीय अध्यक्ष थे ।

सन् १८६७ में मिस्टर रेण्ड पर गोली चलने के समय आप बम्बई में थे । गौरांगशाही ने आपको फंझाना चाहा तो आप भूमिगत होकर लन्दन पहुंच गये । १८ फरवरी १९०५ को आपने लन्दन में 'इण्डिया हाउस' की स्थापना की, जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य भारत को विदेशी दासता की बेड़ियों से मुक्त करवाना था । आपके "—इण्डिया हाउस—" में वीर श्रेष्ठ सावरकर, लाला लाजपतराय, लाला हरदयाल जैसे महान् क्रान्तिकारी रहते थे । आपने "इण्डियन सोशियोलॉजिस्ट" पत्र द्वारा भारतीय स्वाधीनता का नारा संसार के कोने २ में बुलन्द किया ।

जो कार्य तिलक ने भारत में किया वही श्यामजी ने विदेशों में किया । अतः प्रत्येक भारतीय का कर्तव्य होजाता है कि चाहे वह संसार के किसी भी हिस्से में रहता हो लोकमान्य तिलक की जन्म शताब्दी की तरह भक्तिभाव से श्यामजी की जन्म शताब्दी भी मनावे ।

कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष श्री देबर, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के श्री अजयघोष, समाजवादी दल, सार्वदेशिक सभा, हिन्दु महासभा, जनसंघ आदि समस्त संस्थाओं से प्रार्थना है कि इस पुनीत दिवस को

मनाने के आदेश अपनी समस्त शाखाओं को प्रदान करें। राष्ट्रपति श्री राजेन्द्रप्रसाद व प्रधानमंत्री श्री नेहरू से प्रार्थना है कि ता० ४ अक्टूबर की समस्त भारत में छुट्टी घोषित करें। राजस्थान बम्बई, मध्यप्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्रियों से विशेषतया प्रार्थना है कि वे तो अपने २ राज्यों में अवश्य ही छुट्टी घोषित करें, कारण ये तीनों राज्य श्यामजी कृष्ण वर्मा की कर्म भूमि रहे हैं।

भारत की समस्त भाषाओं के पत्रों के सम्पादकों से भी अनुरोध किया जाता है कि उस दिन श्यामजी के विषय में अधिकाधिक सामग्री दें। श्यामजी कृष्ण वर्मा के जीवनी (अंग्रेजी में) लेखक, संसद सदस्य श्री इन्दुलाल याज्ञिक, श्री डांगे तथा राजा महेन्द्रप्रताप से प्रार्थना है कि वे श्यामजी कृष्ण वर्मा का एक विशाल तेल चित्र संसद भवन, नई दिल्ली में लगवाने की व्यवस्था करें।

राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी में अभी तक श्यामजी कृष्ण वर्मा पर कोई जीवन चरित्र नहीं है, सिर्फ एक छोटी सी पुस्तिका (जोकि ता० १-४-५० के 'नवभारत' दिल्ली में भी अक्षरशः छपी गई) सात वर्ष पूर्व, श्यामजी की बीसवीं पुण्य निधन तिथि पर ३१ मार्च १९५० को ब्यावर में 'श्यामजी कृष्ण वर्मा पुस्तकालय' की स्थापना के दिन प्रकाशित की गई थी। आशा है राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी के साहित्यकार व प्रकाशक इस ओर ध्यान देकर श्यामजी का सुन्दर जीवन चरित्र प्रकाशित करेंगे।

ता० २६-८-५७

श्यामजी कृष्ण वर्मा पुस्तकालय

महादेवजी की छत्री, ब्यावर

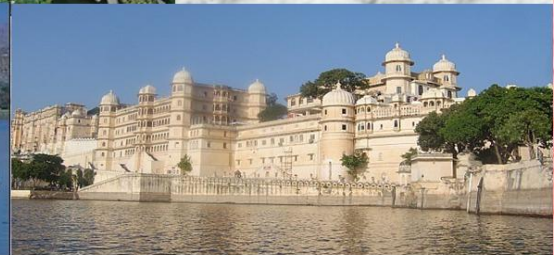
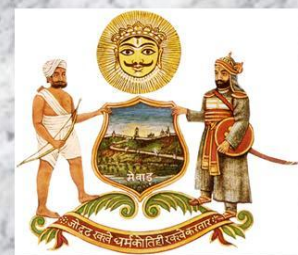
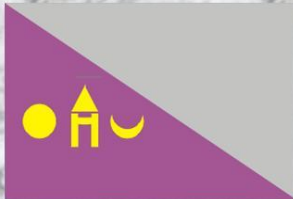
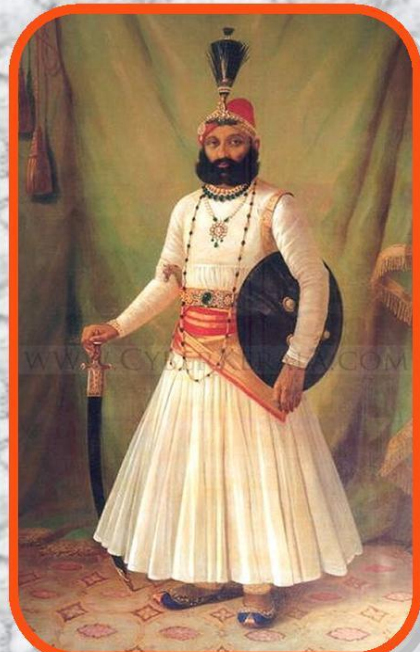
प्रायः *श्यामजी*

प्रार्थी—

हरिप्रसाद अग्रवाल

श्री नारायण प्रिंटिंग प्रेस, ब्यावर।

**PANDIT SHYAMAJI WILLINGLY ACCEPTED
THE OFFER OF DIWANSHIP OF UDAIPUR
STATE, THE CAPITAL OF MEWAR KINGDOM
ON INSISTANCE OF KAVIRAJ SHYAMALDAS,
THE PERSONAL ENVOY OF MAHARANA
FATEHSINGH.**



**DARBAR HALL OF JUNAGHAD, SAURASHTRA, WHERE
SHYAMAJI WAS APPOINTED AS DIWAN OF JUNAGHAD
STATE**



**Pandit shyamaji and Bhanumati lived here at
13 Kings Bench Walk, Temple Inn, London from
1897 to 1900 .**

PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA'S HOUSE



13, KINGS BENCH WALK, TEMPLE INN, LONDON

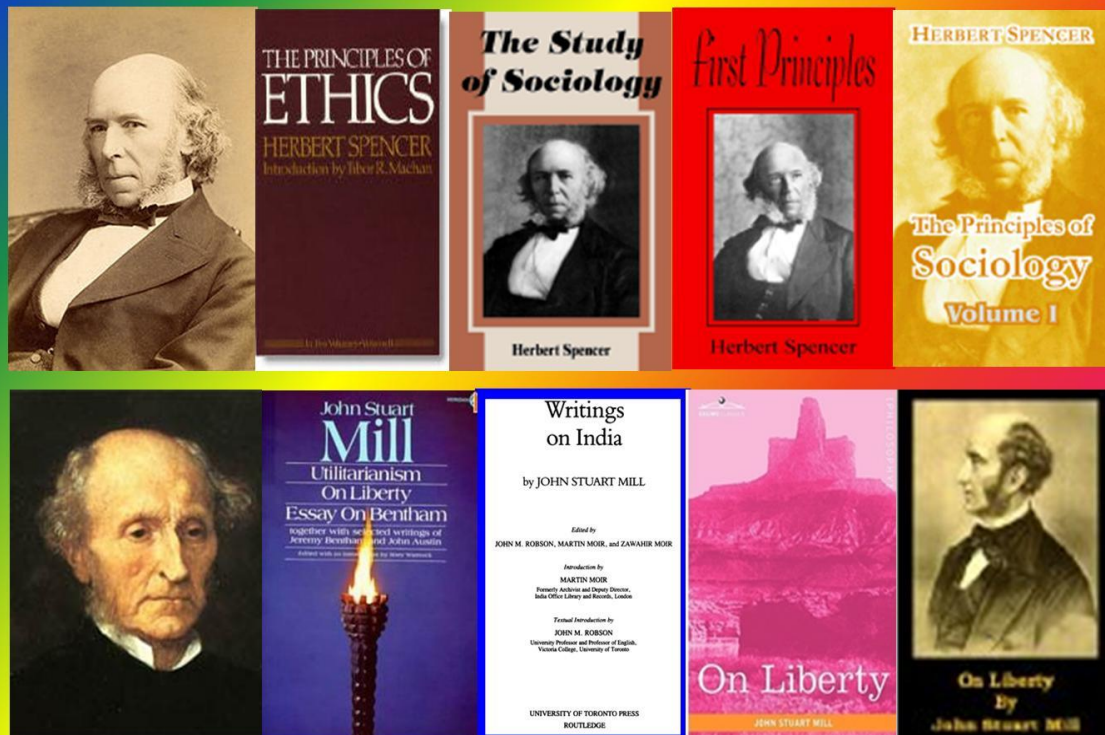
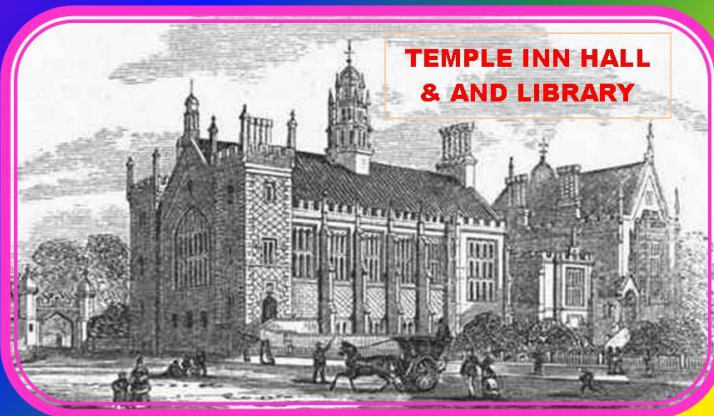
PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA'S HOUSE



AT 13, KINGS BENCH WALK, TEMPLE INN, LONDON



PANDIT SHYAMAJI GOT INVOLVED IN DEEP AND SERIOUS STUDY OF SOCIOLOGY AND FREEDOM BY HERBERT SPENCER, JOHN STEWART MILL AND OTHERS. HE UTILISED TEMPLE INN AND OTHER LIBRARIES IN LONDON.



PANDIT SHYAMAJI BOUGHT A LUXURIOUS HOUSE SURROUNDED BY BEAUTIFUL WOODLANDS AT 9, QUEENSWOOD AVENUE NOW KNOWN AS 60 MUSWELL HILL ROAD , HIGHGATE ON 18TH JUNE 1900 AT THE COST OF £880. HE LIVED WITH HIS WIFE HERE FROM 1900 TO 1907

PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMAS HOUSE



AT 60, MUSWELL HILL ROAD, HIGHGATE, LONDON



PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMAS GARDEN



AT 60, MUSWELL HILL ROAD, HIGHGATE, LONDON

PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMAS GARDEN



AT 60, MUSWELL HILL ROAD, HIGHGATE, LONDON



INDIA HOUSE



भारत भवन

1ST JULY 1905



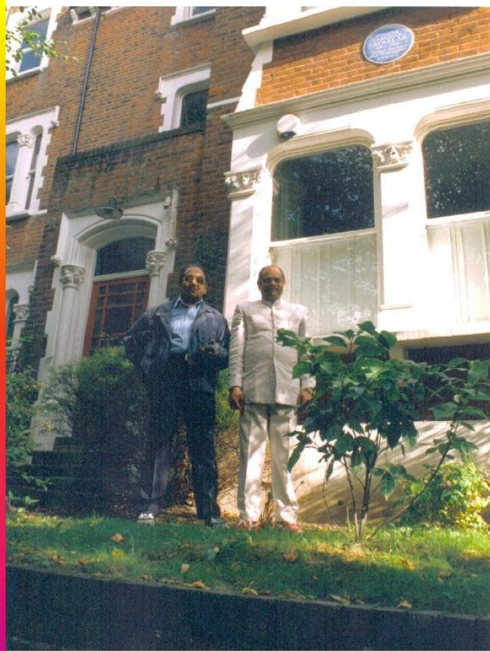
INDIA HOUSE OR BHARAT BHAVAN



भारत भवन



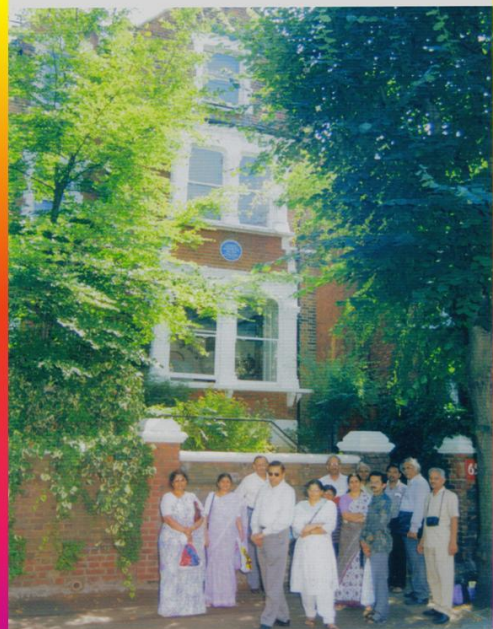
PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMAS INDIA HOUSE



AT 65, CROMWELL AVENUE, HIGHGATE, LONDON

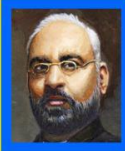
INDIA HOUSE

PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMAS INDIA HOUSE



AT 65, CROMWELL AVENUE, HIGHGATE, LONDON

HALBORN TOWN HALL WHERE HISTORICAL RESOLUTION WAS PASSED IN FAVOUR OF HOME RULE FOR INDIA WITH THE TREMENDOUS EFFERTS OF PANDIT SHYAMAJI.



**PANDIT SHYAMAJI'S TREMENDOUS EFFORTS
CONVINCED THE MEMBERS OF BRITISH
ORGANISATIONS, THE NATIONAL
DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE AND THE**



**METROPOLITAN RADICAL FEDERATION AND THEY PASSED
HISTORICAL RESOLUTION IN FAVOUR OF HOME RULE FOR
INDIA ON 29TH JULY 1905 IN THE GREAT ELECTORAL CON-
GRESS HELD AT HOLBORN TOWN HALL, HOLBORN, LONDON.**

Reynolds's Newspaper of July 30th, on the same subject, says :-

"A stirring scene was witnessed when Mr. Krishnavarma (President of the Indian Home Rule Society) rose to move 'that Home Rule all round-Ireland first, and India included-is urgently required by all true Democrats.' All the delegates rose, and enthusiastically cheered the Indian representative. The latter said that Anglo-Indians in India seemed to think that Indians were made for their benefit. English people read with a flow of admiration of the uprising of any people against their governors, unless that people was one subject to British rule-then they called them murderers. It was the bias of patriotism which prevented most Englishmen from recognising the justice of the claim of India to Home Rule.

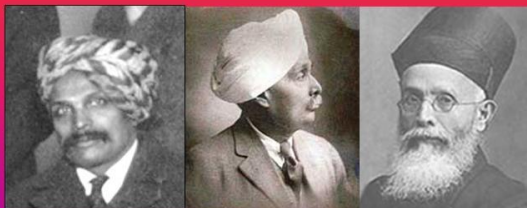
Mr. Lajpat Rai and Mr. Parikh supported the resolution, the former declaring that the man of any country who pretended that foreign domination was for its good, was either a knave or a fool. If India was united to England on equal terms, like any other part of the Empire, he could be as loyal as anybody, otherwise he did not mind being called disloyal. If England did not give Home Rule to India pleasantly it might have to give it unpleasantly.

The motion was agreed to enthusiastically."



Mr. Krishnavarma made an eloquent appeal for the granting of Home Rule to India, declaring that by such a concession Great Britain would earn the eternal gratitude of the people. He told an interesting story of Mr. Gladstone. 'Some years ago,' he said, 'when I was at Oxford, your great Prime Minister (here he was interrupted by enthusiastic cheering) asked me if the people of India enjoyed British rule. I replied that, as compared with Mohammedan rule, we enjoyed some privileges, for, if the Mohammedans kicked us in the back, the English kicked us in the stomach-alluding to the millions of money taken out of our country by way of Home Charges, and never returned. Mr. Gladstone said that a large British army had to be kept up in India, but he added that that, perhaps, was the fault of England; and you can imagine with what pleasure a native of India heard that remark from the great Liberal statesman.'

The resolution was supported by two other Native speakers, Mr. Lajpat Rai and Mr. Parikh, and unanimously adopted." **THE DAILY CHRONICLE**



PANDIT SHYAMAJI'S RESIDENCE IN PARIS, FRANCE

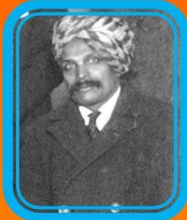


RECEPTION AT SHYAMAJI'S HOUSE IN PARIS

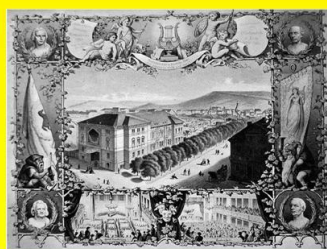


SITTING ROW FROM L TO R : [1] RANAJI [4] DR SILVA LEVI, FRENCH INDOLOGIST [5] SHRI MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA [8] PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMMA (THE HOST)

ALTHOUGH PANDIT SHYAMAJI DID NOT GO TO ATTENDED THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISTS CONGRESS , HE WAS THE MASTERMIND BEHIND IT AND HE PLANNED TO SEND THE REPRESENTATION WITH THE HELP OF MR HYNDMAN.



PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMMA SELECTED MADAME BHIKHAIJI R CAMA AND SARDARSINH R RANA TO REPRESENT BHARAT[INDIA] TO THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONGRESS AT LIEDERHALLE, STUTTGART, GERMANY WHERE MADAME CAMA MADE A HISTORY BY UNFOLING THE FIRST FLAG OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE AND INDIAN NATIONALISM ADMIST THE HEARTY CHEERS FROM LEADING WORLD SOCIALISTS ON 18TH AUGUST 1907 .



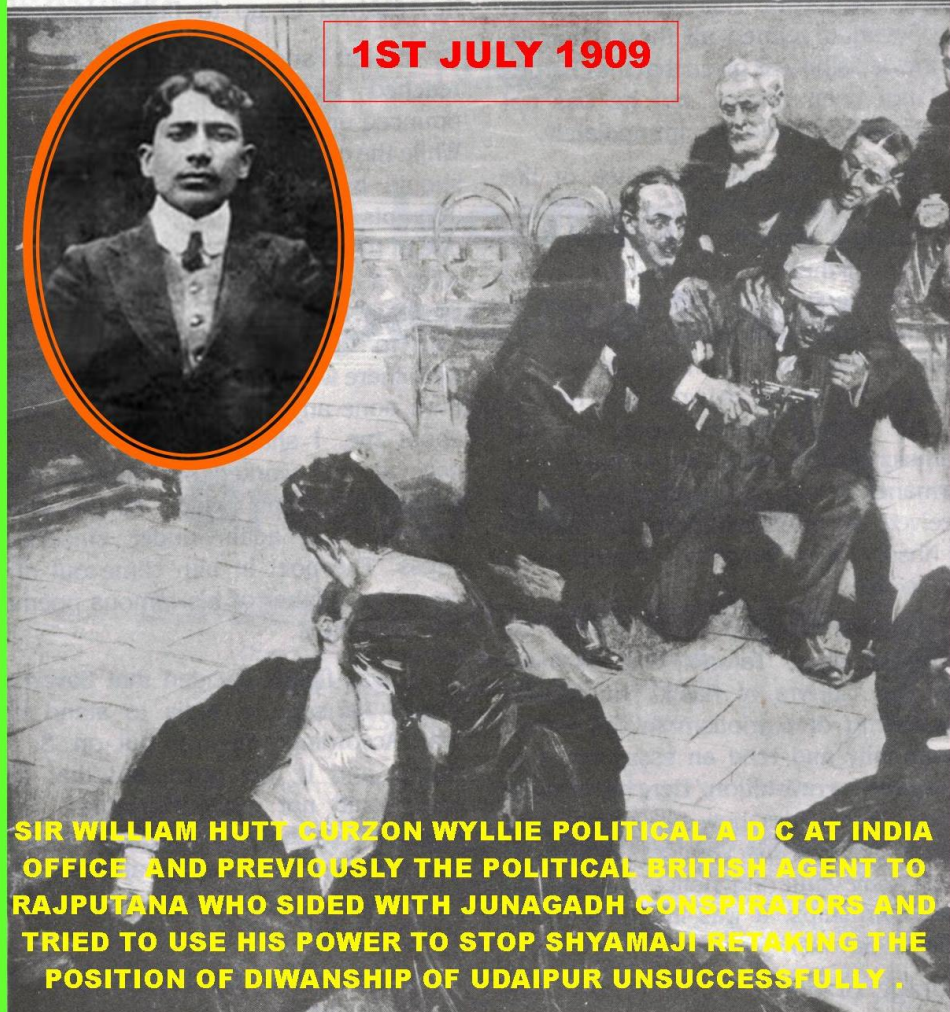


CAXTON HALL, LONDON



Dhingra Shoots Curzon Wylie

1ST JULY 1909



SIR WILLIAM HUTT CURZON WYLLIE POLITICAL A D C AT INDIA OFFICE AND PREVIOUSLY THE POLITICAL BRITISH AGENT TO RAJPUTANA WHO SIDED WITH JUNAGADH CONSPIRATORS AND TRIED TO USE HIS POWER TO STOP SHYAMAJI RETAKING THE POSITION OF DIWANSHIP OF UDAIPUR UNSUCCESSFULLY ,

PANDIT SHYAMAJI IN GENEVA 1914-1930



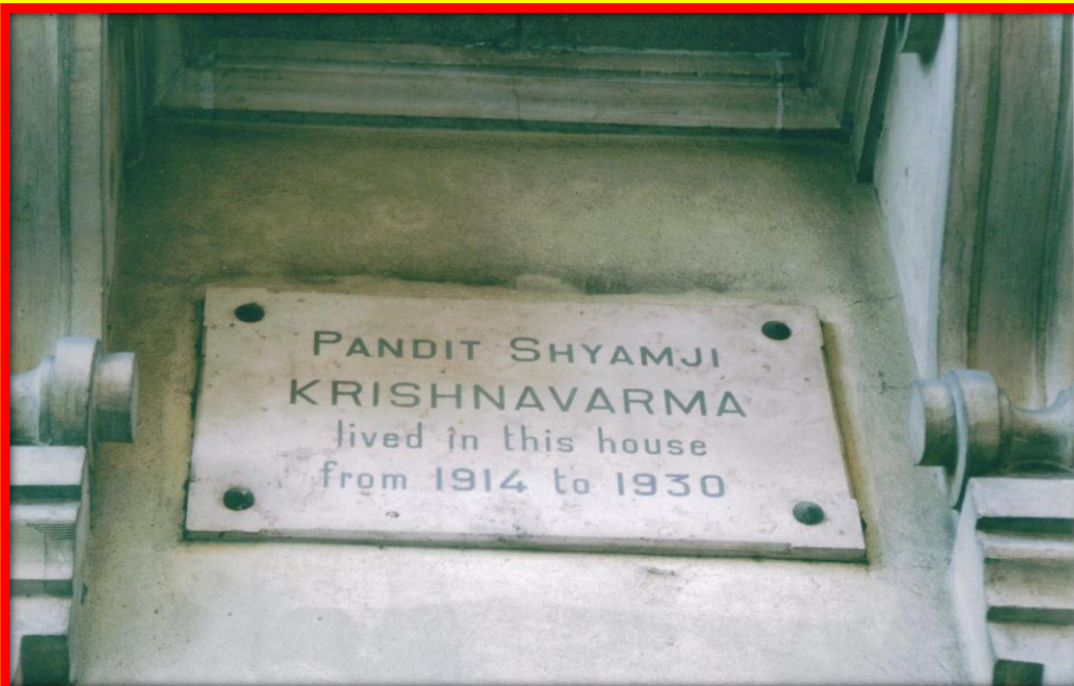
PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA'S HOUSE



1, RUE DES VOLLANDES, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

**PANDIT SHYAMAJI'S HOUSE IN GENEVA, SWITZERLAND
1, RUE DES VOLLANDES, GENEVA OPPOSITE FAMOUS
FOUNTAIN OF LAKE GENEVE.**

PANDIT SHYAMJI'S MEMORIAL PLAQUE



STOCK EXCHANGE WHERE SHYAMAJI TRADED



8, RUE PETITOT, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

**OFFICE OF CERCLE DE LA PRESSE WHERE SHYAMAJI
WAS A MEMBER**



GRAND QUAI-6, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

OFFICE OF CERCLE DE LA PRESSE WHERE SHYAMAJI
WAS A MEMBER



GRAND QUAI-6, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

STOCK EXCHANGE WHERE SHYAMAJI TRADED



8, RUE PETITOT, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND



THE CLINIC WHERE SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMAN DIED



6, AVENUE DE BEAU-SEJOUR, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

ENTRANCE OF ST. GEORGES CEMETRY



AT ST. GEORGES CEMETRY, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

MOSELIUM WHERE ASHES OF SHYAMAJI AND HIS WIFE BHANUMATI'S
ASHES ARE KEPT.



AT ST. GEORGES CEMETRY, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

**CLINIQUE LA COLLINE WHERE PANDIT SHYMAJI DIED.
BHANUMATIJI DONATE 10,000 FRANKS FOR POOR
PATIENTS FUND IN THIS HOSPITAL.**



ENTRANCE OF ST. GEORGES CEMETRY



AT ST. GEORGES CEMETRY, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

**MOSELIUM WHERE ASHES OF SHYAMAJI AND HIS WIFE BHANUMATTI'S
ASHES ARE KEPT.**



AT ST. GEORGES CEMETRY, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

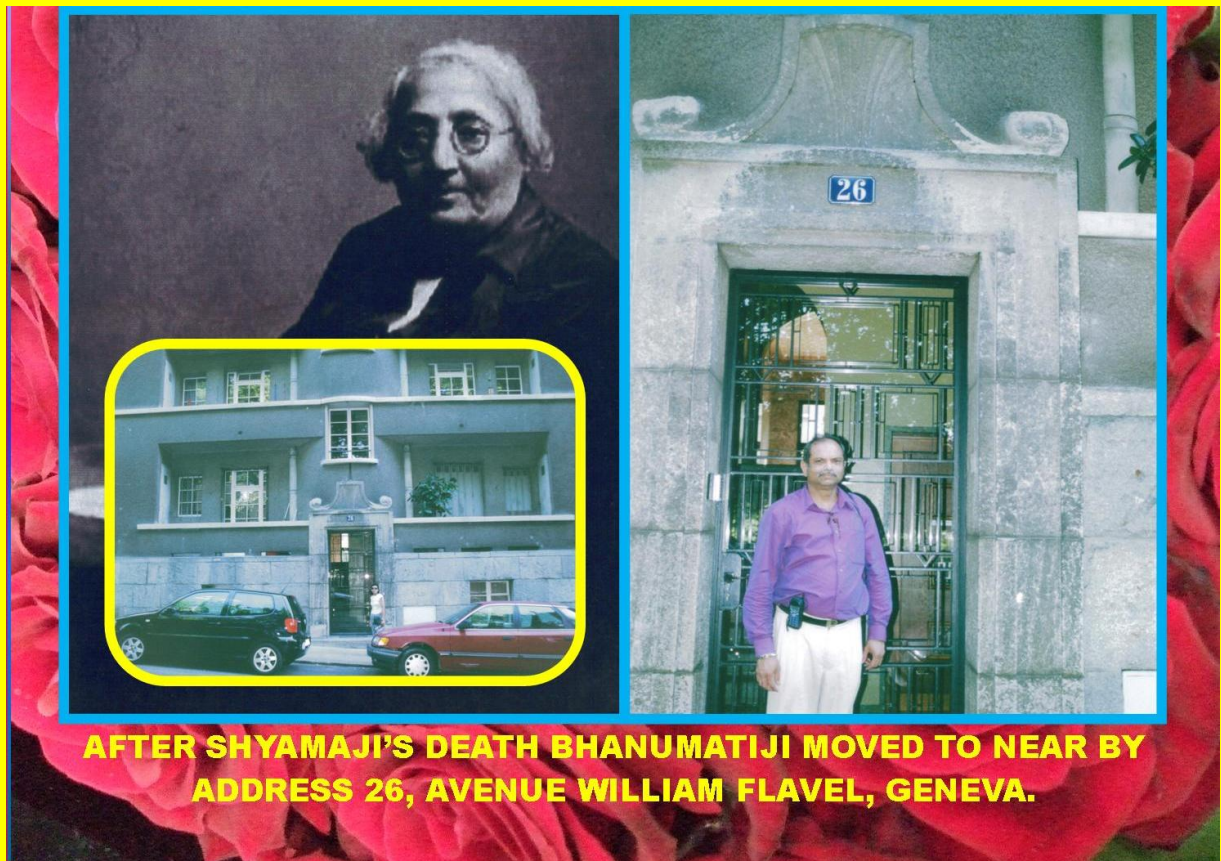


ASHES OF PANDIT SHYMAJI KRISHNAVARMIA



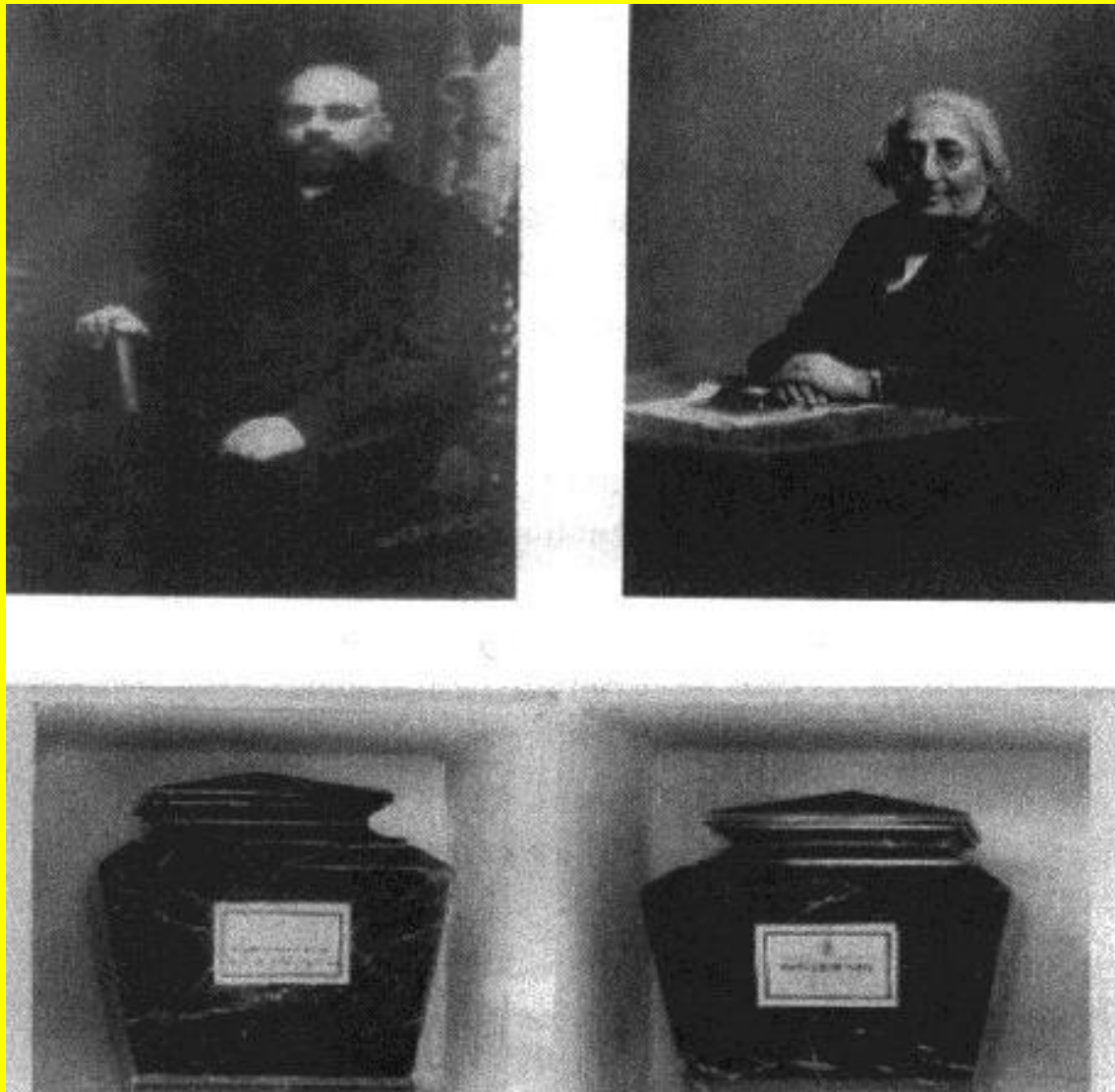
AT ST. GEORGES CEMETRY, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

**UNIVERSITY DE GENEVE WHERE BHANUMATIJI DONATED
10,000 FRANKS IN MEMORY OF PANDIT SHYMAJI TO
PUBLISH APPROVED THESIS ON THE SUBJECT OF
SOCIOLOGY**



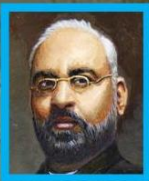
**AFTER SHYMAJI'S DEATH BHANUMATIJI MOVED TO NEAR BY
ADDRESS 26, AVENUE WILLIAM FLAVEL, GENEVA.**

**ASTHIS OF PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA AND
SHRIMATI BHANUMATI KRISHNAVARMA**

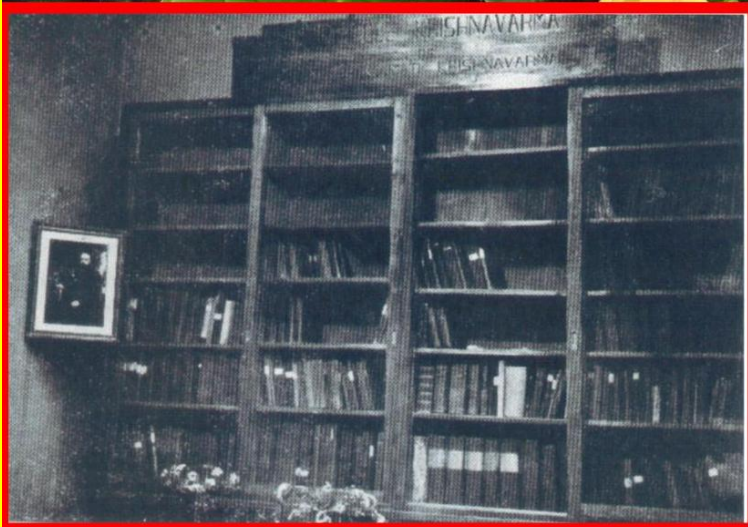


**SHRI SHIV PRASAD GUPTA WHO PERFORMED SHYAMAJI'S
LAST RITES.**

MADAME BHANUMATI KRISHNAVARMA DONATED 200,000 FRANCS TO ESTABLISH KRISHNAVARMA FOUNDATION AT SORBONNE UNIVERSITY, PARIS TO PROMOTE AND HELP INDIAN STRUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY. SHE MADE A SPECIAL PROVISION OF TWO ROOMS EXCLUSIVELY RESERVED FOR THE TRAVELING INDIAN STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY HOSTEL. SHE DONATED SHHYAMAJI'S COLLECTION OF RARE SANSKRIT & ENGLISH BOOKS TO THE SORBONNE UNIVERSITY. THE UNIVERSITY GAVE PRESTIGIOUS HONOUR TO PANDIT SHYAMAJI BY PLACING HIS NAME PLAQUE IN THE "HALL OF HONOUR" .



1936
M.M.S.R RANA ET MAURICE HESS
Donation pour la Fondation KRISHNAVARMA
en faveur de l'Institut de Civilisation Indienne



PLAQUE IN HONOUR HALL AT SORBONNE UNIVERSITY



THE HALL OF HONOUR WHERE PANDIT SHYAMAJI'S MEMORIAL PLAQUE IS ERECTED



PANDIT SHYMAJI'S MEMORIAL AT MANDVI



**UNVEILING CEREMONY OF PANDIT SHYMAJI'S BUST
AT MANDVI, KUTCH, GUJARAT STATE**



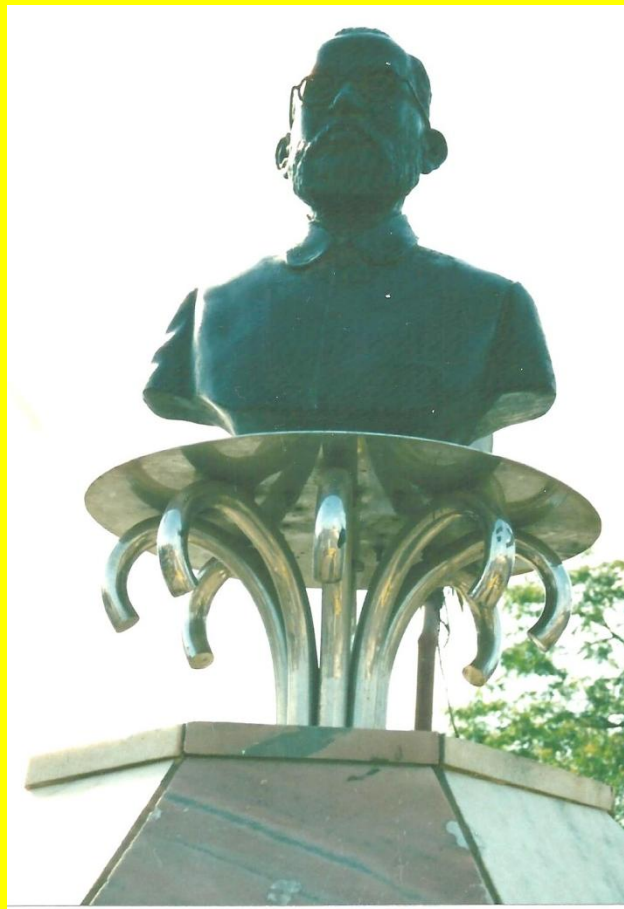
PANDIT SHYAMAJI MEMORIAL AT GHATKOPAR, MUMBAI



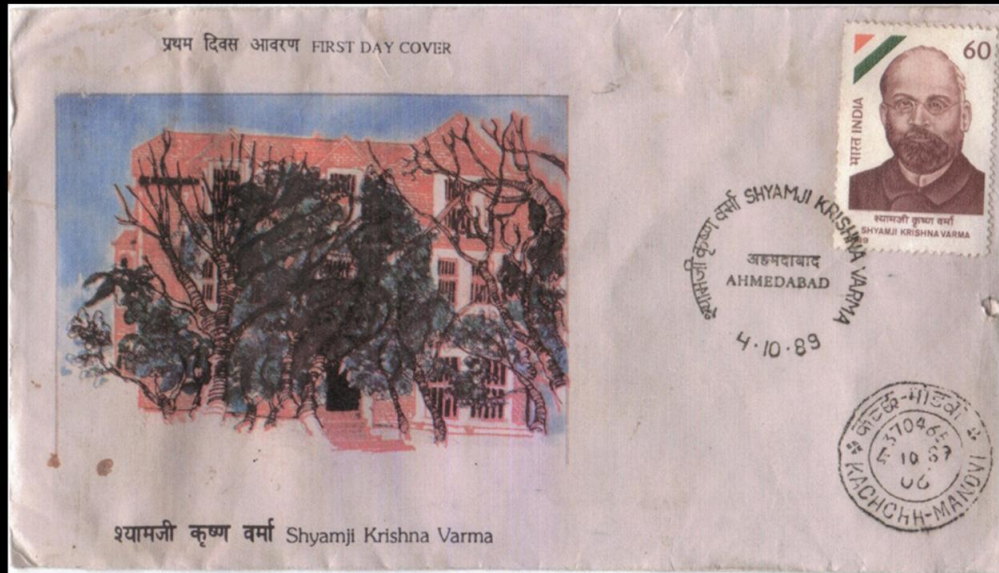
PANDIT SHYAMAJI MEMORIAL AT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMANAGAR, TALUKA- LAKHPAT, KUTCH



PANDIT SHYAMAJI MEMORIAL AT BHUJ, KUTCH



FIRST DAY COVER AND STAMP IN MEMORY OF PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA-1989



POSTAL STAMP & FIRST DAY COVER

the rest of his life. He died in Geneva on 31st March, 1930.

Description of designs :

The stamp is based on a photograph of the personality provided by the Shyamji Krishna Varma Memorial Trust. The First Day Cover shows the India House in London as it then stood with its cluster of trees. Cancellation design is by Ms. Alka Sharma.

तकनीकी आंकड़े

TECHNICAL DATA

बारी करने की तारीख ... 4.10.89
Date of issue ... 4.10.89

मूल्यवर्ग ... 60 पैसे
Denomination ... 60 P

कुल आकार ... 4.06×2.73 से.मी.
Overall size ... 4.06×2.73 cms.

मुद्रण आकार ... 3.71×2.38 से.मी.
Printing size ... 3.71×2.38 cms.

प्रति शीट संख्या ... 40
Number per issue sheet ... 40

रंग ... तीनरंगी
Colour ... Three colour

छिद्र ... 13×13
Perforation ... 13×13

कागज ... स्वदेशी विना जलचिह्न
Paper ... Indigenous Un W/M
Gravure Coated and Gummed Stamp Paper

मुद्रण प्रक्रिया ... सोलेरोप्रोस
Printing Process ... Photogravure Process

मुद्रित डाक-टिकटों की संख्या ... 10,00,000
Number Printed ... 10,00,000

मुद्रण ... भारत इन्डियन मुद्रणालय
Printed ... India Security Press

मूल्य रु. 1/-
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भारतीय डाक विभाग
DEPARTMENT OF POSTS
INDIA

श्यामजी कृष्ण वर्मा
(1857-1930)
Shyamji Krishna Varma
(1857-1930)

विवरणिका
BROCHURE

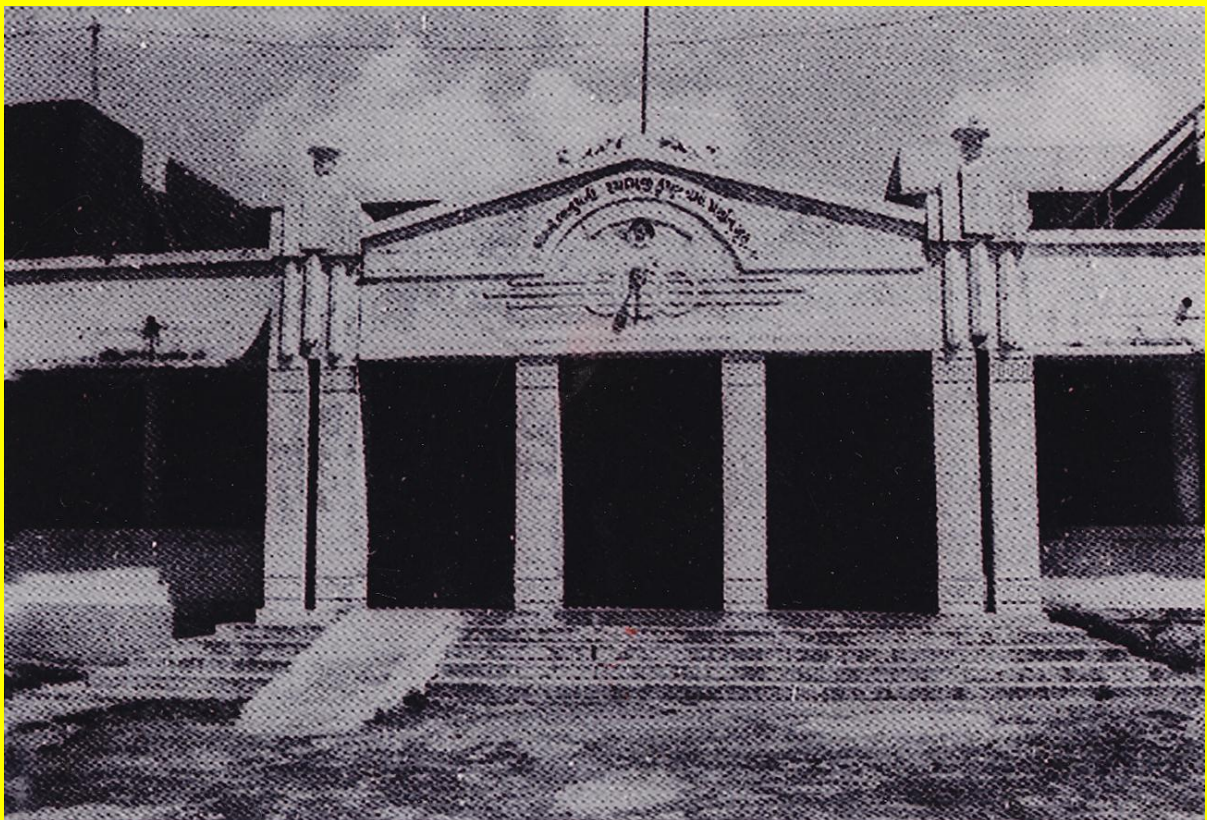
**SHYMAJI KRISHNAVARMA LAKEGARDEN, NEAR
MAHADEV TEMPLE, BHESTAN, NEAR SURAT**



SHRI SHYMAJI KRUSHNAVARMA VIDYALAY, SKV NAGAR



**PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMAN BRIDGE, AMAROLI
BRIDGE ON TAPI RIVER JOINING AMAROLI AND
KATARGAM , SURAT, GUJARAT**



पं. श्यामजी कृष्णवर्मा द्वारा उनकी पत्नी श्रीमती भानुमति के नाम पर
स्थापित प्रसूति गृह मांडवी (सन १९५२)

**HISTORIC EVENT OF A HANDOVER OF PANDIT SHYAMAJI
AND BHANUMATIJI'S ASTHI KALASH [URNS]**

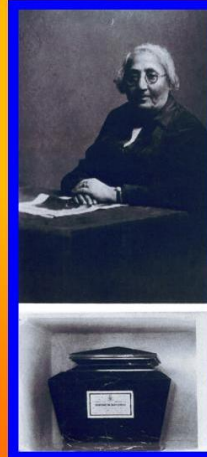
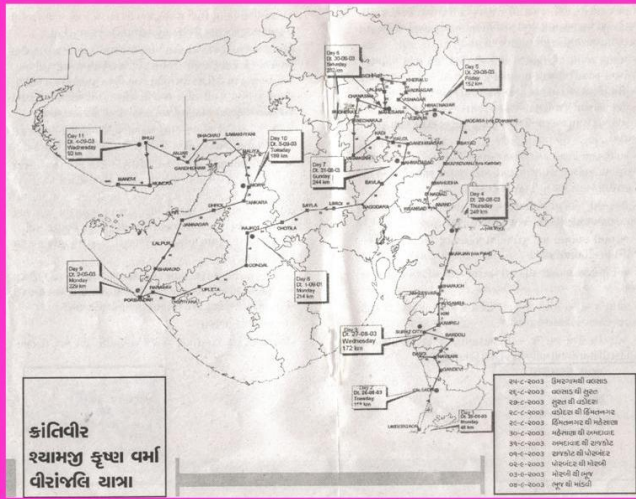








VIRANJALI YATRA BHARAT [INDIA] 24TH AUGUST 2003 TO 4TH SEPTEMBER 2003





RASHTRA PITAMAHA PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA





આજે કચ્છ-માંડવીમાં પ્રખર સ્વાતંત્ર્યસેનાની અને પત્રકાર
શ્યામજી કૃષ્ણવર્માના ક્રાંતિતીર્થનું લોકાર્પણ

શ્યામજી કૃષ્ણવર્માના અસ્થિ વતન લાવવામાં ખતલવાડાના વતની નિમિત્ત બન્યા હતા



(વિકાસ ઉપાધ્યાય દ્વારા)

વાપી, તા.૧૨: આજે કચ્છમાં ક્રાંતિવીર શ્યામજી કૃષ્ણવર્માની યાદના ચિરંજીવ કરવા માટે ક્રાંતિતીર્થનું લોકાર્પણ થઈ રહ્યું છે. ત્યારે દેશના અને કચ્છના ભાનુશાલી સમાજના રત્ન એવા શ્યામજી કૃષ્ણવર્માના અસ્થિઓને માતૃભૂમિમાં પરત લાવવા માટેના પ્રયત્નપુરુષાર્થનો પ્રથમ સફળ સંકલ્પ વલસાડ જિલ્લાના ખતલવાડાના એક વતનીએ કર્યો હતો એ વાત ઘણાને ખ્યાલ નહીં હોય.

ખતલવાડાના વતની એવા હેમંતકુમાર ગજાનન પાધ્યા જેઓ વર્ષોથી યુ.કે.માં સ્થાયી થયા છે તેમણે ભારતની આઝાદીના સુવર્ણજયંતિ વર્ષમાં એક અનોખો જંગ યુ.કે.માં શરૂ કર્યો. લંડનમાં ભારતના પ્રખર સ્વાતંત્ર્યવીર તેજસ્વી પ્રખર પત્રકાર-તંત્રી એવા પંડિત શ્યામજી કૃષ્ણવર્માની સ્મૃતિ જવલંત રાખવા અને એમના અસ્થિ ભારત લાવવા પ્રયત્નો અવારનવાર થતાં હતાં પણ એમાં સફળતા મળતી ન હતી ત્યારે હેમંત પાધ્યાએ આ માટે ખાસ સંસ્થાની સ્થાપના કરી અને દૈનિક નિર્ણય સાથે પ્રયાસો શરૂ કર્યા. તેમણે જાતે જનીવા જઈ ત્યાંની સરકારના અગ્રણીઓ, કાયદાકીય સલાહકારથી લઈને શ્યામજી અને ભાનુમતીજીના હંગામી વકીલ મોરસી હેસ સાથે વાટાઘાટો ચલાવી

અને વસીયત તથા કાયદા મુજબ આ અસ્થિઓ પરત સોંપવા માટે તૈયાર કર્યા. સતત પાંચ વર્ષની જહેમત બાદ વાતાવરણ બનતું હતું. ક્રાંતિવીર શ્યામજી કૃષ્ણવર્માના અસ્થિઓ ભારત લાવવામાં કાયદાકીય જોગવાઈ પ્રમાણે ભારત સરકારની મંજૂરી જરૂરી હતી. તેથી લંડનથી મુંબઈ આવી ઘાટકોપરમાં સક્રિય કાર્યકર્તા મંગળભાઈ ભાનુશાલી સાથે ચર્ચા કરી એ સમયના મુલુંડના ધારાસભ્ય કિરીટ સોમૈયા અને તત્કાલિન વિદેશી બાબતોના મંત્રી વિનોદ ખન્નાની મદદ લઈ બધી તૈયારી અને જરૂરિયાતો પૂર્ણ કરી અંતે ૨૨ મી ઓગસ્ટ ૨૦૦૬ ના દિવસે ભારતના પ્રતિનિધિ તરીકે મુખ્યમંત્રી મોદીએ આ અસ્થિઓનો કુંભ સ્વીકાર્યો અને ભારત લઈ આવ્યાં.

અહીં આ અસ્થિકુંભને વિરાંજલી યાત્રાથી યથોચિત સન્માન અપાયું. શ્યામજી કૃષ્ણવર્માની અંતિમ ઈચ્છા સાકાર થઈ રહી હતી. ગુજરાત અને કચ્છના આ પનોતાપુત્રના વતન માંડવીમાં આ માટે ભવ્ય ક્રાંતિતીર્થની રચના કરવાનું શરૂ કરાયું. આ સ્મૃતિ સ્મારક હકીકતમાં તો ભારતના સ્વાતંત્ર્ય સંગ્રામમાં શહાદત વહોરનારા શહીદોની ઝાંખી કરાવતુ સ્મારક છે. અહીં લંડનમાં શ્યામજી કૃષ્ણવર્માના નિવાસની પ્રતિકૃતિ સમું ત્રણ માળનું મકાન

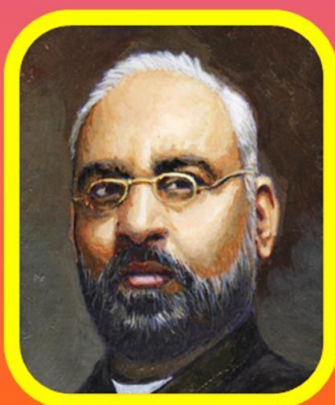
પણ તૈયાર કરાયું છે એ સિવાય અહીં ક્રાંતિવન અને ક્રાંતિ સરોવરની પણ રચના કરાઈ છે. આજે આ ક્રાંતિસરોવરમાં કચ્છના ગામેગામથી સરપંચો અને મહિલાઓ પોતાના ગામનું જળ લાવી એમાં સમર્પિત કરી યોગદાન આપશે અને એક ભાવનાત્મક સંબંધ આ ક્રાંતિતીર્થ સાથે સ્થાપિત કરશે.

આજે જ્યારે માંડવીમાં આ સ્મૃતિ સ્મારકનું લોકાર્પણ થઈ રહ્યું છે. ત્યારે એના કેન્દ્રસ્થાને જે કૃષ્ણવર્માજીનો અસ્થિકુંભ છે એને લંડનથી ભારત લાવવામાં વલસાડ જિલ્લાના ઉમરગામ તાલુકાના ખતલવાડા ગામના એક વ્યક્તિનો સિંહફાળો રહેલો છે અથવા તો નિમિત્ત બન્યા છે એ જિલ્લા માટે પણ ગૌરવંતી બીના ગણાશે. બ્રિટનમાં સ્થાયી થયેલા હેમંત પાધ્યાએ ત્યાં પણ શ્યામજી કૃષ્ણવર્માની સ્મૃતિ જાળવવા માટે શ્યામજી કૃષ્ણવર્માના ઘરે તકતીનું અનાવરણ, ચિત્ર પ્રદર્શનો, ૧૦૦ ગ્રામ ચાંદીના સિક્કા બહાર પાડવા, ઓક્સફર્ડ યુનિ.માં બે રૌપ્ય ચંદ્રકોની સ્થાપના, પુસ્તકોનું પ્રકાશન વગેરે પ્રયાસો પણ હાથ ધર્યા જેને કારણે ભારતના આ મહાન ક્રાંતિવીર સપૂતની બ્રિટનમાં પણ અનોખી છબી ઉભી થઈ.

MEMORIAL PLAQUE CEREMONY

SHRAVAN KRUSHNAPAKSHA CHATURTHADASHI V.S. 2060

15TH AUGUST 2004

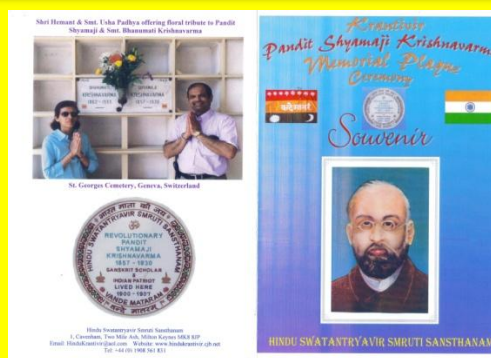
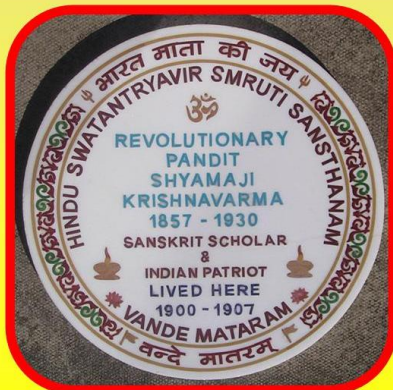


9 QUEENSWOOD AVENUE, HIGHGATE WHERE PANDIT SHYAMAJI LIVED FROM 1890-1907. THIS PROPERTY IS NOW KNOWN AS 60, MUSWELL HILL ROAD, HIGHGATE

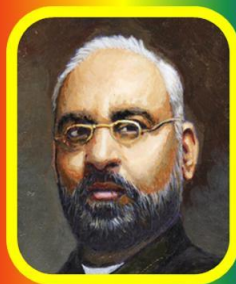


SHRI HEMANT PADHYA , FOUNDER OF HINDU SMRUTI SANSTHANAM ERECTED THE MEMORIAL PLAQUE OF PANDIT SHYMAJI KRISHNAVARMA AT 60 MUSWELL HILL ROAD, HIGHGATE, WHERE SHYMAJI LIVED IN LONDON . 15-08-2004

**MR RAMIJI & MRS RENUJI RANGER
UNVEILING THE PLAQUE**







SPOTLIGHT

THE LONDON SCENE

BY KRISHAN DUTT

MEMORIAL TO Indian Patriot

On the 15th of August this year, while the Indian nation celebrated its 57th year of independence from British rule, a solemn and unique event took place in Muswell Hill Road, Highgate, London.

As the sun shone bright in the late afternoon, a group of UK-based Indians – men, women and children – assembled at No 60 for the unveiling of a plaque in memory of a remarkable Indian patriot Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma, who lived at this address at the turn of the 20th century.

The plaque with the inscription 'Revolutionary Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma, 1857-1930, Indian patriot lived here 1900-1907,' was ceremoniously unveiled amidst a joyous outburst from the audience. The special red-yellow-green 'Vande-Mataram' banner earlier covering the plaque was the original flag of the Indian Home Rule Society formed by Shyamaji in London at a time when such political activity by an Indian was frowned upon by British authorities and targeted by the secret service of that era.

Besides being a relentless revolutionary and a strong advocate for Indian independence, Shyamaji also had the distinction of being the first Indian to be called to the bar as a Barrister.

The colorful Hindu ceremony, conducted under the supervision of Hemantkumar Padhya from Milton Keynes who had organized the entire proceedings of the day, was performed by Ravinder Ranger, UK-based businessman who came to Britain in 1970 and was recipient of the prestigious Queen's Award for Export in 1999. Mrs Ranger also took part in the ritual.

Hemantkumar Padhya, who has worked for seven years for this memorial, in his tribute to the late Shyamaji Krishnavarma, spoke of the latter's 'vision' for freedom from British rule and his contribution to the struggle for India's independence. Padhyaji also announced the launch of a special commemorative 60gm silver coin in memory of Shyamaji, as well as a 22-page colour souvenir on his life.

Raminder Ranger, following his unveiling of the memorial plaque, in his reference to Shyamaji said that it was a matter of pride that in the 19th century there was such a dedicated Indian who devoted his life for the emancipation of India and the Indian people from foreign domination.

A vote of thanks was offered to the present owners of the property, Colin McIntyre and his family who, when earlier approached by Hemantkumar, not only readily agreed to have the memorial plaque installed on the front of their residence, but also were most helpful in obtaining the necessary permission from the local Council.

Shyamaji Krishnavarma was born in the year 1857 in the small town of Mandavi in Gujarat, India, and though of humble beginning strove for higher education and became a scholar in Vedic philosophy, international affairs, Sanskrit and English. He was 'discovered' by Professor Williams of Oxford University in 1876 who, on his visit to India, happened to be in Bombay and attended a lecture by Shyamaji. The visiting professor was so impressed with the young Indian's speech that he arranged for Shyamaji to come to England as his assistant!

However, Shyamaji returned to India in 1885 and came under the influence of Lokmanya Tilak



Shyamaji Krishnavarma (1857-1930)

and other revolutionary leaders and the Indian Nationalist Movement. But as the political climate in India at that time became increasingly intolerable for 'Freedom Fighters', Shyamaji decided to go back to England in March 1897, studied law at the Inner Temple in London, and became a Barrister.

In 1905 Shyamaji formed the Indian Home Rule Society and became a political activist, setting up headquarters in Highgate. He also spoke at Hyde Park Speakers' Corner, demanding the ending of British rule in India.

When things became too hot for him, Shyamaji took refuge in Paris in early 1907 before his imminent arrest in London, eventually to land up in Switzerland in 1914 where he passed away in 1930. His wife Bhanumati died three years later. Both were cremated in Geneva, and their ashes were eventually taken to India on 23 August 2003.

As he was hounded out of London, little could Shyamaji Krishnavarma have imagined at that time that a hundred years later his name would be on permanent display in front of Highgate Woods where he occasionally had his evening stroll.



Hemantkumar Padhya applying Tilak to Rami Ranger



Hemantkumar Padhya, Rami Ranger and Renu Ranger

Caroline McClatchey

A HIGHGATE home which has played host to Lenin and Gandhi has finally been put on the map.

The house in Muswell Hill Road is the former home of Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma, a leading Indian freedom fighter who used the mighty pen as his sword.

After a long campaign by supporters, a memorial plaque was finally unveiled on Indian Independence Day on Sunday.

Hemant Padhya, who fought for the memorial, said: "The plaque is very important. Krishnavarma started the Indian nationalist movement in England. He did more work than Gandhi himself, who came to the movement 30 years later.

"After independence in 1948, Congress became the ruling party and tried to hail their own leaders as the heroes. The others were shoved under the carpet and the emphasis was put on Gandhi."

Mr Padhya is the founder of the Hindu Krantivir organisation, established to immortalise those who fought for India's freedom. It arranged for the memorial after English Heritage turned down its request for a plaque.

And the McIntyre family – who have lived in the house for 12 years – did not stand in the way.

Colin McIntyre said: "Krishnavarma was the first owner of the property. We had no idea until someone dropped by and told us that a very important man lived here.

"We were happy to allow the plaque. Krishnavarma was a man of some substance. Groups of Indians often drop by to see the house."

A great scholar and writer, Krishnavarma lived in Highgate from 1900-1907, when Muswell Hill Road was known as Queen's Wood Avenue. He was the first Indian to gain a Masters degree from Oxford University, where he worked under the renowned Sanskrit professor Sir Monier Monier-Williams.

Krishnavarma became a fully-fledged politician when he started publishing *The Indian Sociologist*. The monthly magazine, written in English, was full of nationalist writings and helped galvanise many more intellectual revolutionaries into action.

In 1905, he founded the Indian Home Rule Society and its inaugural meeting was held at his Highgate home.

Krishnavarma also opened a hostel in nearby Cromwell Avenue for Indian students, which became a breeding ground for future freedom fighters. But

Independence hero honoured

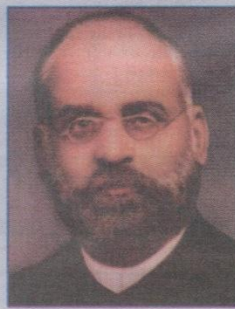
Plaque unveiled to Indian fighter for freedom



Hemant Padhya and Ramider Ranger unveil the plaque to Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma.

Picture by Nigel Sutton

FACTFILE



□ Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma (pictured) was born in India in 1857, the year of the first uprising against British rule.

□ A scholar and journalist, he dedicated his life and money to the freedom of his homeland.

□ He came to England in 1879, earning great respect among eminent scholars at Oxford University.

□ He moved to London in 1900 and his house in Muswell Hill Road became a meeting place for the major political players of the time, including Gandhi and Lenin.

□ He set up fellowships to allow Indian graduates to finish their education in England, published the propagandist magazine, *The Indian Sociologist*, from his Highgate home and set up the Indian Home Rule Society.

□ Accused of writing anti-British articles, he left London secretly in 1911. He died in Geneva in 1930.

the British establishment became increasingly suspicious of Krishnavarma, and he shifted his headquarters to Paris in 1911.

He died in Geneva in 1930.

Mr Padhya would ideally like to turn Krishnavarma's former

home into a museum but Mr McIntyre said he had no plans to sell at the moment.

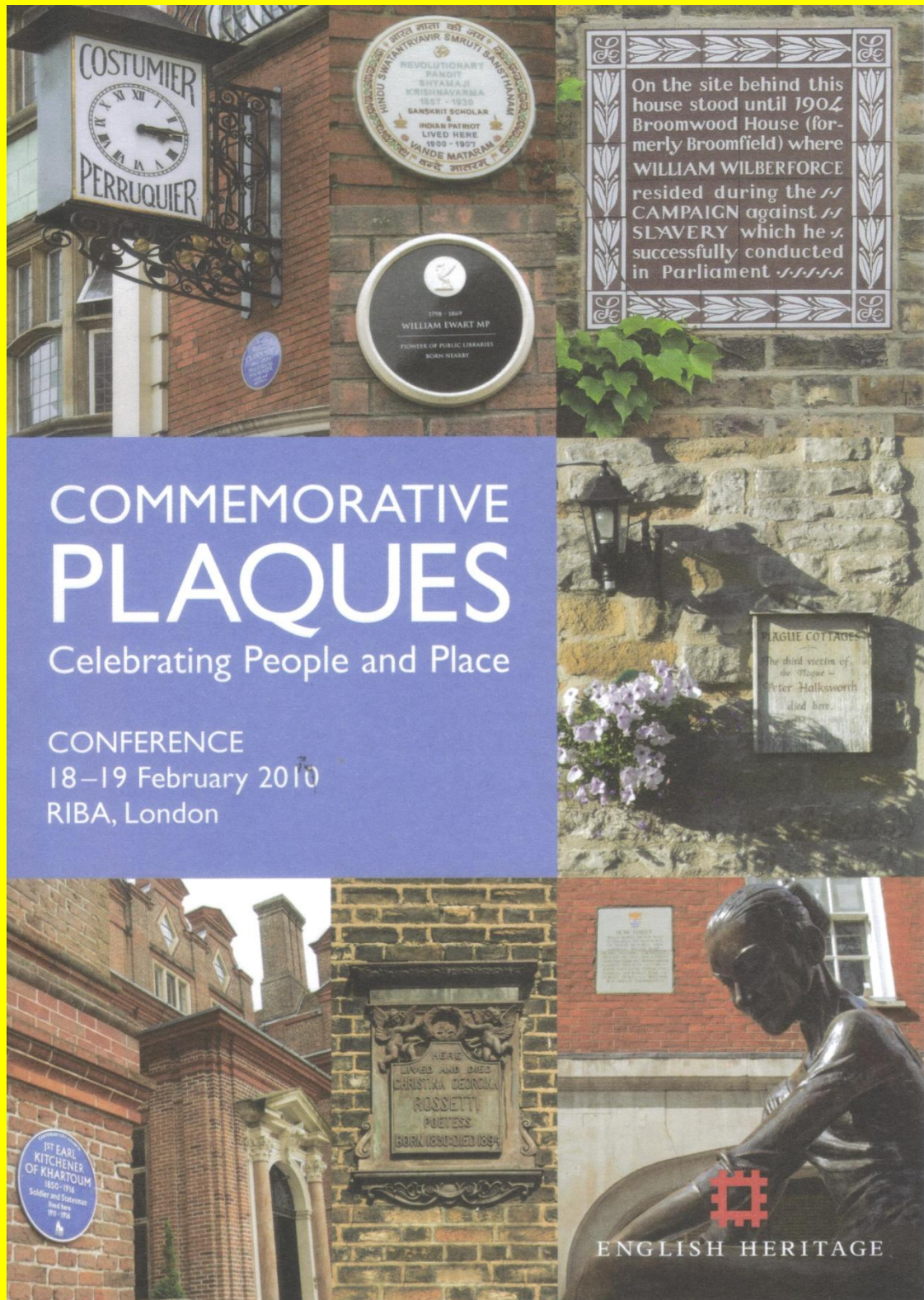
And according to Mr McIntyre, his home is also fit for a prince.

It is believed that the leg-

endary England rugby player, Prince Alexander Obolensky, who scored one of the greatest tries ever against New Zealand in 1936, used to live there.

broadway@hamhigh.co.uk

**BRITISH HERITAGE SELECTED OUR PLAQUE ON THEIR
CONFERENCE BOOK FRONT**



COMMEMORATIVE PLAQUES

Celebrating People and Place

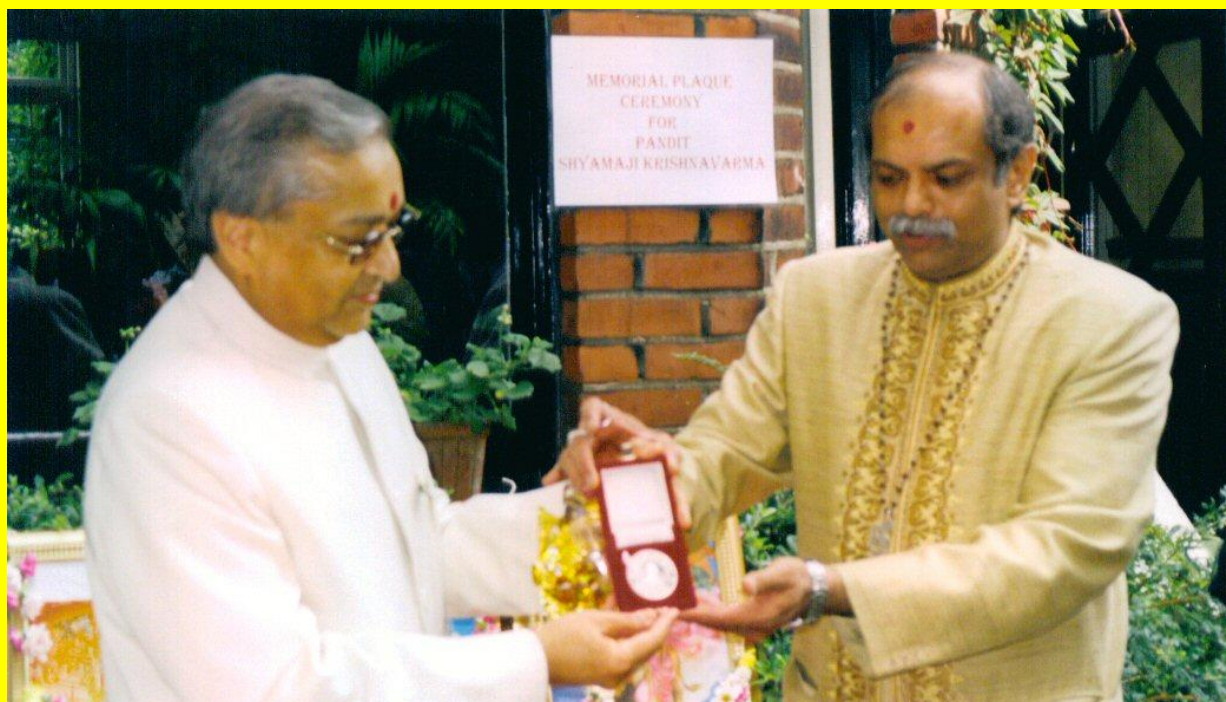
CONFERENCE
18–19 February 2010
RIBA, London

1ST EARL
KITCHENER
OF KHARTOUM
1850–1900
Soldier and Statesman
died here
1900

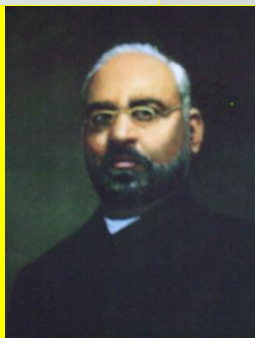
HERE
LIVED AND DIED
CHRISTINA GEORGINA
ROSSETTI
POETESS
BORN 1830 DIED 1894

ENGLISH HERITAGE

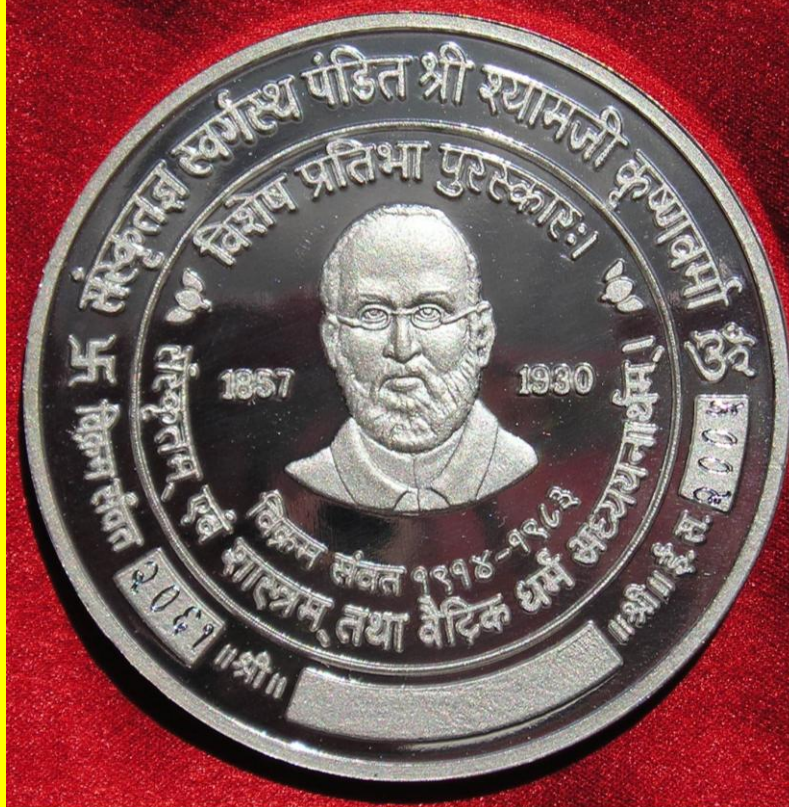
**MEMORIAL SILVER COIN OF PANDIT SHYAMAJI LAUNCHED
ON 15TH AUGUST 2004.**



DR. RAMIJI RANGER AND MR HEMANT G PADHYA.



**PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMMA MEMORIAL SILVER
MEDALS ESTABLISHED AT COLLEGE DE FRANCE,
SURBONNE UNIVERSITY, PARIS AND OXFORD CENTRE
FOR HINDU STUDIES AT OXFORD UNIVERSITY, OXFORD**



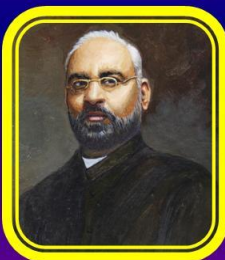
**FIRST SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED AT PARIS TO DR C
GUENZI OF ITALI.**

MR H PADHYA PRESENTING SHAWL AND MEDAL TO DR C GUENZI

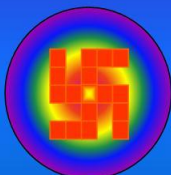


**PRESENTATION CEREMONY OF PANDIT SHYAMAJI
KRISHNAVARMA SILVER MEDAL AT
SORBONNE UNIVERSITY, PARIS, FRANCE**





**FIRST SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED AT OXFORD TO DR
KIOKAZU OKITA OF OKASA, JAPAN.**



MEMORIAL COINS OF PANDIT SHYAMAJI AND OTHER INDIAN PATRIOTS

MEMORIAL COINS PUBLISHED BY HINDU SWATANTRYAVIR SMRUTI SANSTHANAM



Dispatches AND REPORTS

Send us E-mail at: india.link@hotmail.com

THE PROSTATE CANCER CHARITY PUTS MEN AT THE HEART OF SERVICES AND CAMPAIGNING WITH PROSTATE CANCER VOICES

The Prostate Cancer Charity has launched a new initiative aimed at putting the voices of men living with the disease at the heart of its services and campaigns.

The Charity has launched Prostate Cancer Voices, with the aim of recruiting a network of people affected by prostate cancer. The Charity aims to use the experience and knowledge of anyone affected by prostate cancer, including men, their partners, families and carers, to shape the development of the Charity's support services. It will also add their voice to its campaigning for improved prostate cancer care.

Prostate Cancer Voices will invite participants to respond to surveys, to take part in focus groups, to comment online about current issues facing those living with the disease and to represent people affected by prostate cancer on the Charity's key advisory and decision-making groups.

Anne Jewell, Head of Policy and Campaigns at the Charity, said: "Prostate cancer is the most common cancer in men in the UK. As a Charity, we are committed to ensuring that our activities are informed by the experience of people affected by prostate cancer. People affected by prostate cancer are experts in what it is like to live with the disease. Hearing their views enables us to direct our resources effectively to meet current need, as well as to address any gaps in service provision."

"We are also starting to build our campaigning capacity. Prostate Cancer Voices will be critical in enabling us to reflect the real issues around the disease to influence change. 35,000 men are diagnosed with prostate cancer every year in the UK and 10,000 men die from the disease. It is essential that we address these needs effectively."

Prostate Cancer Voices' first large-scale survey will focus on hormone therapy, which is commonly used as a treatment for prostate cancer. The survey will invite men and the partners of men receiving hormone therapy to respond and share their views on this form of treatment so it can have more significant side effects including fatigue, hot flashes, weight gain and a loss of libido that can seriously affect the quality of life of a man and his partner.

"We want to find out whether men are receiving appropriate information before they begin the treatment so that they are prepared for the side effects, as well as whether they receive appropriate support while undergoing treatment. We will use the findings to inform the development of our policy work around hormone therapy," Jewell added.

The survey will be available on Monday 24 November to download from www.prostate-cancer.org.uk or by calling 020 8222 7657. The Prostate Cancer Charity is fighting prostate cancer on every front - through research, support, information and campaigning.

Visit prostate-cancer.org.uk or call 020 8222 7657, or call to become a member.

The Ramakrishna Foundation once again offers its total condemnation and sadness at the Mumbai terrorist attacks. These attacks have been indiscriminate and have killed people of many different faiths including Muslims.

"We once again reiterate that Islam totally forbids terrorism and we urge the people of India to come together and not allow terrorists to divide the nation. Now is the time for unity."

Mr. Mohammod Shafiq, Chief Executive of the Foundation commented: "The Ramakrishna Foundation is deeply concerned at reports that British citizens may be involved in the terrorist attacks. We urge people not to jump to conclusions and allow the authorities to complete their inquiries. We urge the media to report responsibly and not make statements without evidence; the Foreign Office rightly says they have no evidence to say that British people are involved."

I am extremely saddened at the deaths and after our condolences to the people of India during their dark hours, terrorism is evil and has no place in any society."

"We promise to monitor the situation and do whatever we can to build unity between our diverse communities. I urge British Muslims to unite with the Jewish, Christian, Hindu, and Sikh communities to show that we will not be divided and allow the terrorists to win."

FIRST EVER PUBLISHED COMMEMORATIVE COIN SET OF 151ST ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE FIRST WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE.

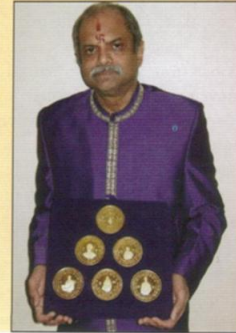
Hindu Swatantryavir Smriti Sansthanam, United Kingdom based non-government organisation working for the cause of reviving the memory of Indian Freedom Fighter Revolutionaries, has done it again. After playing a vital role in the process of sending the urn of a great Indian Freedom Fighter Revolutionaries and Sanskrit Scholar, Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma, as well as erecting his memorial plaque at his London home, HSSS also established Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma Silver Medal at OCHS, Oxford University and at College de France for Sanskrit language, literature and Vedic studies. Mr Hemantkumar Gajanan Padhya, founder and president of HSSS, proudly published an 'unique set of Six Memorial coins to commemorate the historic year of 151th Anniversary of The First War of Indian Independence. Mr Padhya has dedicated and devoted his efforts to the cause, he has written and suggested to the Government of India and Indian Mint Department several times well in advance to publish the coins to honour the event and people related to the event, unfortunately no response was given by

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al • Feb - Mar 2009





Cultural programme at the HCS



Abithier cultural item at the HCS, N. London



Group of artists with the Indian High Commissioner

Guru Gobind Singh and Swami Viveka Nand and also, Lohri and Makar Snakranti were remembered in their monthly meetings. The cultural programme included excellent items from the youths Anika, Avani, Catharin, Chinthu, Chandni, Deepa, Jalpa, Nikhil, Neelam, Kavina, Kavan, Nikta, Mira, Prashant, Ravi, Raxenna, Sangkur family, Sunaina, Toral, Vidhur and Visht.

President of the Society, Rajinder Chopra introduced the chief guest, Indian High Commissioner, His Excellency Sh Kamlesh Sharma and thanked him for his inspiring address. All the participants received prizes from Sh Vidhya Dhar Verma, OBE for their brilliant contributions to the highly enjoyable event. The celebration concluded with preeti-bhojan (dinner) courtesy of Munjal family.

A Tsunami Disaster Appeal by Sh Arjan Sharma, the vice president of the Sewa International, brought a generous donations of £2021.00.



NRI IS HONOURED FOR HIS PATRIOTIC WORK

Shri Hemantkumar Gajanan Padhya was honoured by Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma Foundation, Kutch, for his commitment, dedication, efforts and his vital role in bringing the urns [Asthis] of a great freedom fighter revolutionary Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma & his wife Bhanumati to India from Geneva and establishing Silver Medals in Memory of Pandit Shyamaji KRISHNAVARMAS at Oxford university, England and Sorbonne University in Paris as well as erecting a memorial plaque of Pandit Shyamaji at his former house in London. The event was held on 9th January 2005 at the birth place of a great Patriot, Sanskrit scholar Philanthropist Pandit Shyamaji in Mandavi, Kutch India. The Birth Place has now been transformed into a memorial museum where the urns of Pandit Shyamaji are preserved.

Mr Mangal Bhanushali, Trustee of Pandit S K Foundation, praised the vital role Shri Hemantji played in the process of bringing the urns after 73 years of Pandit Shyamaji's death and 56 years after Indian independence. He said, "We admire Hemantaji for his selfless service and his love and respects for his motherland and freedom fighters. While most of the Indian people living abroad just investing their time and efforts in making money, Hemantaji spared a great deal of his personal time in service of his motherland and Hindu society and also made his mission to revive and propagate the memory of forgotten Indian Freedom Fighters. Hemantaji has worked restlessly on the project of bringing the ASTHIS from Geneva, Switzerland, and without his help this would not have been achieved today. I have a great pride in saying that Hemantaji, not even being a Kutchi, has done great service to re-establish the name of Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma, a great son of Kutch and Bharat. The big Kutchi Businessmen and organisations in United Kingdom must take this ideal example and work closely with Hemantaji on projects to revive the memory of Pandit Shyamaji, the hero of KUTCHIS.

Mr Hemant Padhya was felicitated traditionally in an Indian way by presenting the traditional Kutchchi Shawl by Shri Doctorji, the President of the organisation. The beautiful gift of a Peacock (national bird of Bharat) on the tree carved in pure silver was presented on behalf of PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMAS FOUNDATION by Judge Shri Sureshkumar Madhusudan Padhya, coincidentally from long lost ancestral Padhya Family. The event also turned into a memorable reunion of two members of the Padhya family who originally hailed from Sidhdhpur. The mayor of Mandavi, Shri Chandubhai Bhanushali along with other prominent personalities of Mandavi and Bhuj and members of the organisations were also present.



Shri Hemant Padhya was also honoured in Mumbai on 11th January 2005 by Shri Prakashbhai Mehta, Leader of BJP, Mumbai, and Shri Kirit Somaiya, EX-MP on behalf of Pandit Shri Shyamaji Krishnavarma Smarak Samiti, Mumbai. A Copper Plaque and Certificate of appreciation were presented with a shawl.

Mr H Padhya thanked all for the unexpected reception at Mumbai and Mandavi and emphasised that what he did was the duty of every Indian enjoying the fruit of free India because of the sacrifice rendered by great revolutionaries like Pandit Shyamaji and others. He expressed his disappointment that the grand project of building Pandit Shyamaji Memorial Museum in Mandavi at the cost of RS 3.5 Crores, announced by The chief Minister of Gujarat, Shri Narendraj Modi on 4th September 2003, has not materialised even after nearly one and half years.

PUSHPA WATI LOOMBA TRUST HELPS THE TSUNAMI VICTIMS

Moved by the devastation caused by tsunami in coastal districts of Tamilnadu, the Shrimati Pushpa Wati Loomba Trust, a UK-based charity organisation committed to educating children of poor widows in India, has come forward to take up the education of at least 500 children at Nagapattinam who had lost their fathers in the tragedy.

During a whirlwind tour of Nagapattinam recently for a first-hand look, Raj Loomba, founder-chairman of Loomba Trust, was assured by the District Collector J Radhakrishnan that the exact number of those who had lost their father out of the 976 children who had lost either parent would be found out, and once selected they would be provided with scholarship grants of Rs 500 per month for the next five years to meet educational needs.

"Money will be made available by the Trust directly to the widow and child through a joint account in a local bank," says Raj Loomba, founder-chairman of Rinku Group Plc. Through this initiative, the Trust would be spending Rs 20 lakh per annum for the next five years. Already, the Trust has taken steps to address the myriad social problems faced by widows of India. It has in its register 1,100 children of widows under the scholarship programme in 10 States of Delhi, Orissa,

The University of Kutch named after Pandit Shyamaji

KRANTIGURU SHYAMAJI KV KACHCHHA UNIVERSITY. EST : 22ND JUNE 2004.



**PANDIT SHYAMAJI'S PORTRAIT AT INDIAN INSTITUTE
LIBRARY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD**





HALL OF HONOUR AT INDIAN INSTITUTE LIBRARY



Portrait of hero of Indian Home Rule to sit in Indian Institute

On Monday 11 May, the Indian Institute received a new portrait for its collection to commemorate its little-known association to the founder of the India Home Rule Society. Pandit Shyamji Krishnavarma (1857-1930) was a graduate of Balliol College and founder of the Indian Home Rule Society, India House and the *Indian Sociologist*. London's India House was opened in 1905 as a hostel for

Below: Gillian Evison with Hemantkumar Gajanan Padhya, who donated the portrait



Indian students, many of whom found it difficult to find accommodation while in England. The *Indian Sociologist*, launched the same year, was aimed at inspiring mass opposition to British rule and stimulated many intellectuals to fight for the freedom of India.

Although better-known as a political activist, Pandit Shyamji Krishnavarma was also a noted scholar of Sanskrit and other Indian languages. He obtained a place at Balliol in 1879 on the recommendation of Sir Monier Monier-Williams, the Boden Professor of Sanskrit and Indian Institute founder; Krishnavarma represented India at the 1881 Berlin Congress of Orientalists and was elected a non-resident member of the Royal Asiatic Society on the strength of an 1883 lecture on the origin of writing in India. Passionate about education, he was a University of Oxford donor and also set up scholarships to enable Indian students to finish their education in England.

The new portrait celebrates his role as assistant to Monier-Williams at the Indian Institute and his position as the first Indian lecturer of Sanskrit and other Indian vernaculars at Oxford. It was generously donated to the library by Hemantkumar Gajanan Padhya, the President of the Hindu Swatantryavir Smriti Sansthanam, Milton Keynes, and a regular reader in the Indian Institute Reading Room.

Gillian Evison, Head of the Oriental Section

Information professionals in Bio- and Environmental Sciences build worldwide network

Although almost scuppered by volcanic ash, the first joint conference of the International Association of Agricultural Information Specialists (IAALD) and European Botanical and Horticultural Libraries (EBHL) went ahead as planned from 26-30 April in a very warm Montpellier in the south of France, and it was judged a resounding success (<<http://iaald2010.agropolis.fr/>>). Fears that the two groups might have little in common proved far from the truth, and the 200 delegates from 57 countries found repeatedly that problems affecting them locally were very similar to those facing other colleagues around the world. The results of a survey on challenges facing members of the developing FIBS/IAALD UK & Ireland group (see *Outline* no. 438)



Information professionals enjoy a topical outing to Jardin des Plantes, Montpellier

Call for library photos

The Communications Team would like to build a collection of photographs of the Bodleian Libraries for use on the web and in other communications/publicity material.

If Libraries or staff members have any good images that they would be willing to share with the Department for these purposes, please email communications@bodleyan.ox.ac.uk.

In this issue:

Taylor Institution exhibition, page 2
Future of research publishing, page 2
Cricket update, page 3
Call for summer stories, page 3
Staff Development, page 3
Classifieds, page 4
Cartoon, page 4
WISER, page 4

proved remarkably similar to one done by the US Agricultural Information Network and closely reflect concerns of the IAALD Africa group. At least it is encouraging to know we are not alone, even if no one has all – or even any! – of the answers. Much thought has been given to how we can all stay in touch without needing to travel to sunny places (shame...).

Continued on page 2...

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THE QUEEN'S
ANNIVERSARY PRIZES
FOR DISTINCTION IN HIGHER EDUCATION
2009

**A MAGNIFICENT MEMORIAL OF PANDIT SHYMAJI
KRISHNAVARMA CALLED KRANTITIRTH WAS
INAUGURATED BY THE CHIEF MINISTER OF GUJARAT
SHRI NARENDRA MODI ON 13th DECEMBER 2010**





[illegible]

એ મહિલાનું નામ લિસા હતું. મૂળ પોર્ટુગીઝ એટલે આઝાદી પૂર્વેનું ભારત સાથેનું કનેક્શન ખરું. વાત આજણ ચાલી તો ખબર પડી કે એ દંપતી અનુક્રણતાએ ભારત આવતું રહે છે. બેંગ્લોર સહિતના દક્ષિણ ભારતના

[illegible]

મહાન ક્રાંતિવીરનું લંડનસ્થિત
ઓફર ભારતીય સમાજને ક
સ્મારક પછી પદ્મ જ્વાનાબ
શ્યામગ્રાહકો જરૂરી ભંડોળ
વેંચાઈ ગયું... ઈન્ડિયા હાઉસ
સાવરકરનું નામ છે પણ ત્ય

માની વર્ષએ કે નિવાસ ખરીદીને સ્મારક
 ઊભું કરાવ તો એના મેટેરિયલ્સનોએ
 પ્રશ્ન હતો. આ બધી ચર્ચાઓ વચ્ચે દોઢ
 મહિનાની મુદત પૂરી થઈ ગઈ અને અંતે
 મકાનમાસિકે શ્યામજી નિવાસ
 ૧૭,૫૦,૦૦૦ પાઉન્ડમાં વેચી
 નાખ્યું.

A photograph of a two-story brick house. The house features red brick walls and white-painted window frames and sills. On the upper floor, there is a large bay window on the left and a smaller window on the right. A small balcony with a white railing is visible between the two windows on the upper floor. The ground floor shows a large window on the left and a doorway on the right. The house is set against a clear sky.

[illegible]


પ્રેમિત શ્યામજી કુબજાવર્મા અને તેમનાં પત્નીના યુનિવર્સિટીની ઇન્ડિયન ઇન્સ્ટિટ્યૂટની

સાથે મુખ્ય ભાગ ભજવ્યો હતો. મહાન સંપૂર્ણ જીવનકાર્યના કિય હતા પરંતુ હેમંતભાઈએ આગજના જીવનમાં પહેલીવાર શોધોધની સાથે સાથે ઇંગ્લેન્ડમાં સતત કરતા રહ્યા છે. એ રીતે

નાણાં સ્થળે ન મળે ?
 ચાલો છે ચર્ચા તે. હવે ચું ? ઈન્ડિયા
 ઈકોનોમમાં પૂરુંજી મૂકવાનો તે ચારી
 ખતાવનાર પૂર્વગીત મૂકવાનો સંપર્ક
 સાંપીને સારવર-સ્થમખનું રમારક
 ઈજુએ સંભવ છે. સાચું પૂછો તો આ
 જરૂરો છે. કારણ કે ઈન્ડિયાને જે કચ્છી-
 પૂજસ્તી કે ભારતીય સમાજ હવે છે
 તે સ્થમજી કે સારવરના નિવાસ કે
 એના અગ્રણી ઈન્ડિયાના જીવનમાં
 અગ્રણી છે. ઈન્ડિયાના કચ્છી સંસ્કૃતના
 સમાજ પાસે કેટલીક જમીનો છે. ત્યાં
 પછી સમાજ ઈન્ડિયા થઈ શકે તેમ છે.
 તેથી તેમને પૂછી સમાજના કારણના પ્રયાસ
 થાય તો સમાજ અવરું નથી. સવાલ

... ..

મહત્તા એ છ કાવ્યજ્ઞાન પાત જ વાહનથી તો ઝડપી કેમ દાડી શકે
આ પર્વત ઉપર સ્થિર થવાનો ઉદરની જતિ સામે મધુરાદુરુ
નિર્ણય કરેલો. અન્ય કાર્તિક્ય જરૂર રેસે જીતી જશે. તેથી
જ્યોતિર્લિંગોમાં ભક્તોની માંગને ચિતિત પણ સુદુરગન જગન્ન



સ્ત્રીકારી મહાદેવ જ્યોતિર્લિંગ રત્નરૂપે સ્થિર થયા છે. વળી શિવ-પાર્વતી આદી સાથે રહેલા હોતાં યશુપતિનાથ શિવનું આ કૈલાસ ઉપનિવસન બોધ પૂર છે અને તેથી ભારતીય ભક્તો શી રૂપે તે તરજી

માતા-પિતા શિવ-પાર્વતીને યેસાડી પૂજન કરી બેનગી ત્રણ પ્રદક્ષિણ કરી વંદન કર્યા અને સાચાભક્તો કહ્યું કે, માથિયોની પૂજન-સત્ત્વ પ્રદક્ષિણ એટલે પૃથ્વીની પૂજા


શ્રાવણે શિવાર્ચનમ્
ચતુર્વિધન ઐય.
ધોળકિયા

ઉમા સાથે શૈલ પવતે જયા, પાણ
જિવી કાલિકા તો ત્યાંથી પાણ તણ
યોગ્યન દુર માલ્યા જયા.

આમ, પુત્રને મળવાની ઝંખના
પૂરી ન થતાં ક્યારેક તો પુનઃદર્શન
થયો તે આશામાં ભગવાન શંકર
માતા પાર્વતી સાથે શ્રી શૈલ પર્વત
પર જ જ્યોતિર્લિંગરૂપે સ્થિત થયા.

આમ પુત્રેષ્ટા પૂરી કરવા માથે
ભક્તોની ભક્તિ-જેષ્ટા પૂર્ણ કરતા
રહેલા શ્રી મલિકાદુર્ગના દર્શનીય
માનવીની દરેક મુશ્કેલીઓને પ્રાપ્ત
પોતાની જેષ્ટા માની પૂરી કરે છે.

१८४७मां विद्यालय भासो
भाजला पय्या च्याटे सिंधोस
प्रेते सिंधिस्तानो भाजे
दोसो पाकिस्तानी अनेक हिन्दु नि
परिवारो पोतानी माल-मि
मुक्रीने भावी हाथे भारत
दिहस्त करी आया हाता,
काकुं गम सिंधमां रहेवां
महात्मा गांधीनी स्वतंत्रता
हाकलने गम आपीने राख
यणवणमां जोअया हाता तथा
भारता प्रतिनिधि रुपे अ
भासत कोइसो समितिना



તેમની ધરપકડ કરી અને સાબરમતી સેન્ટ્રલ જેલમાં મોકલી આપ્યા ન્સીબની અલિહારી તો જુઓ કે

જિંદગી તથા સંપત્તિ અર્પણ કરી દીધાં.
પ્રભુદર્શન ઓડિટોરિયમ,
પ્રાધ્યાપકો તથા કર્મચાસીઓ માટેના
આવાસો, એક કન્યા તથા ત્રણ
કુમાર છાત્રાલયો, ગોપાલ સ્ટેડિયમ,
ડિપ્લોમા એન્જીનિયરિંગની બે કોલેજો,
બે કોમર્સ કોલેજો, ડિપ્લોમા
ફાર્મસી, લો, ડિગ્રી, મેનેજમેન્ટ,

રાજકુમારી પણ શિવભક્તિમાં દીન
પવા સાથે અર્ધિંગા વનમાં જિગતા
સફેદ સુમન ચઢાવી પૂજન કરતી,
તે સાથે મસ્લિકાનો અર્ધ જૂથું
એવો ઘાપ છે. જ્યારે અર્જુન અર્ધાત્
સફેદ. આ રીતે અડાખીડ જંગલમાં
સ્થિત સફેદ કુલથી રાજકુન્યા દ્વારા
અર્જુન જિતે આ રાજકુન્યા (શી)

મહિલોને સ્વચ્છતા તરીકે ગણવામાં થયા.
મને લાગે છે કે ભાષાથી કંથા
માણસનો તો વિચારનાં અણુઓ સાથે
સંકેત જૂઠના કલ્પોનો સુવાસ
આપણા હૃદયને દિવ્ય
મહિલાનું સ્વાસ્થ્ય સામાજિકતાનું મુશ્કે
ભરી દેતી લાગે છે. ત્યારે ઝિભરતા
ભાવે સોને ઝિભરતી ગાવું રહું કે-
ઓ ! જીવનકે ખેતવામાં / એક
માર તો બેઠાં થાઓ, /ઓ
મહિલાકહેવ / મિતવા, મેરી ને
બહારનાં-પાર લખાઓ./કી તોલ
શુંએ તમ અર્જુન મહિલાપૂર્વક
નમસ્કિત

આદિપુરમાં યુનિવર્સિટી
સ્થાપવાના સ્વપ્નને સાકાર કરવાના
દિશામાં કાકા તોલાપ્રીએ અઘણા
પ્રયાનો કર્યા. ૪૩ એક્સની વિશાળ
જમીન પર ફેલાયેલા ચૈદ્રિય
સંકુલના સ્થાપક કાકા ૯૫ વર્ષના
પાકટ ઊંચે ૧૦મી જુલાઈ
૧૯૮૮ના મુંઝઈમાં અવસાન

આપમા ત્યાં સુધી તેમણે એ પ્રથન
 છોડ્યા નહીં. આજે કાકા ભલેએ
 આપણી વચ્ચે દેહસ્વરૂપે ની પાછો
 વિદ્યામંદિરની પ્રત્યેક ઈમામાં તેમનો
 આત્મા વસેલો છે !
 કાકાજીની સૌમ્ય-શીતલજન્ય
 છાયામાં તેમની પ્રત્યક્ષ
 બુદ્ધિપ્રતિભાની હુંકે આદિપુત્રનું
 વિદ્યામંદિર વિકસતું રહ્યું. કચ્છમાં
 સાનની મીઠી પરબ માત્રી ઢેલેલા
 આ વિદ્યાપ્રગમની જન્મ જંમિના
 લાડકાણા નગરમાં એક સ્ત્રીનારાસર
 કુટુંબમાં તા. ૨૫-૮-૧૯૯૩ના
 રોજે હતાં તેમનો સમગ્ર પરિવાર
 વિશાળ પવનના રોએની પાસે
 તથા પવનના રોએની પાસે

પણ જાન સમુદાયની બદલી કરી
કાઢીને તો ચેતના જ હતી
લીધી. માતૃભૂમિનો ખોરો
છોડવાની તેમની જગ્યા કંઈક
નહીં. પાકિસ્તાની સરકારે તેમને
સિંધમાંથી હાંકી કાઢવા તેમને
સ્વયો. તેમના ઘરની ઝડતી લેવા
પાટ કંપનીનો એક રેડિયો તેમ
ઘરમાં હતો. (આવા ઘરમાં
અન્ય શાશુકાલેજા રેડિયો લેતા
આ ઉપરાંતજનો ઉપયોગ ત
ટ્રાંસમિટર તરીકે કરે. છો એ
પાયાવિદિન ખોટા અને બાલિ
કોઈ કાલા તેને સ્વામ્યો

જન્મજયંતી
એક લુહાણા



જેલમાં કાકા તોલાણીના જ મોટા પુત્ર ગોપાલ અધિક કલ્હણ એ સેક્સ-જ-હૃત્ કાકા-એ પૂર્વ ૧૦૦ દિવસ જેલમાં ગાળ્યા.

દલ્હી રેંજ, ૧૯૪૯ના મે મુંબઈના સંતાકુલ વિમાની મથક ઉપર એક નવા પડેરાને ઝીલીવાન દ્રઢ મનોભાવ સાથે, પરિક્ષિતિ પાળી પાળી મલબી પોલીસને

આટલું, સાચન કોલેજે ઉપરાંત સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષાઓ માટે સેન્ટર ડાઉન એસેસમેન્ટ અને તોલાવૃત્તી આંખની ટ્રોસ્ટિયટલ આ સૌ કાકા તોલાવૃત્તીની જિંદગીના એવા માઈલસ્ટોન અને નવરત્તી ઓળખ છે જેને કોલેજપૂર કાળે મિઠાવી શકલ એમ નથી પ્રો. હરિશ વાસવાવૃત્તીના એક લેખ અનુસાર 'કાકા મૂળથી જ એક સંપૂર્ણ આધુનિક માણસ હતા, જેમની પાસે એક ધર્મ નિરપેક્ષતાનો ચોક્કસ માનસ હતો અને જેમની કાર્યકારણતા આધુનિક વહીવટી પ્રતિભા માટે એક

કાનૂન-ન્યાયતંત્રના હાથ બંધાય છે...!

[illegible]

જાણે છે તમે ઇસ્લામ ઇસ્લામી શરિયત કે જે સ્વન
 અર્થમાં છે તેને બે બે મુનાવામાં આવી ? આ
 સરકારમાં ઇસ્લામી નહીં પણ આપણે કુમુખ
 બોલે. ભારત સરકાર કે જે તરીકે ઇસ્લામી
 સરકારને એ વિષયમાં અપાયા છે તે નીતિનિર્ધાર
 નો તે ઈસ્લામ અપાયામાં આવશે અને તે
 નીતિ પરફરક દરમ્યાનમાં આવશે. ભારતમાં તો
 સરકારમાં નીતિનિર્ધાર અપાયામાં છે, નહીં કે
 સરકાર કે તેવોને ઈસ્લામી સરકાર આપણે ડોલક
 નથી.

તામિલો માટે રાજકીય હોડ

[illegible][illegible]

અર્ચનાત્મક મુખ્યમંત્રી નરેન્દ્ર મોદીએ કિલ્લોડીની શ્રીલક્ષ્મી કોલેજ ઓફ મેનેજમેન્ટ કાર્યકર્મમાં બોલતા કહ્યું હતું કે, ભારતને આઝાદી બે રીતે મળી છે. એક રીતે તે બાહ્યના ગોળીબંદી અડિસ કાઢવાને પ્રણેતાએ એકી થીતી આને સારામાં સારા પ્રણેતા પૌત્ર રમણજી કુમારજીની કાંતકારીઓની મોઝાઇક આ રીતે રચી લાવી હતી. તે યાદી ૨૦૨૪-૨૦૨૫ના

[illegible]

દેને મળવાની સંસ્મરણોનાં પુસ્તકમાં ચોવીસમાં પાના પર પંકિત સ્થમજી અને સ્વામી વિવેકાનંદના જ્ઞાન અને વિદ્યાનાં તુલના કરીને પોતાનો અભિપ્રાય સ્વામીનાં લખ્યું છે કે, 'સ્થમજી સ્વામી વિવેકાનંદ કરતાં સામાન્ય રીતે હિન્દુ સપ્ટેમ્બરોનું આ મિલન મિલન આલેખી શકાય. વિવેકાનંદના ભારતભ્રમણ જુલાત કે મુંબઈ મળ્યું કરવા પહેલાં તેમને મળે



શાસ્ત્રના જ્ઞાનમાં પણ વણાં જ ચડિયાત
હતાં.

આ હરિભક્તિ શાસ્ત્ર જેવા વિદ્વાનનો અભિપ્રાય શ્યામજીની અદ્વિતીય વિદ્વત્તા અને તેમના વિશાળ જ્ઞાનને અમર્યદન આપે છે.

[illegible]

સંતાનો અને સગાંઓ

શ્યામજીના સંતાનો અને સગાંઓ

એ બે પુત્રો
પિયલબાઈ,
જ્યાં એ બે
એ જગદીશ
પુત્રો અજે
જગદીશને

હસનેની સરકારી સબ ટ્રેસરીમાંથી આ રકમ
મળવી જોઈએ, પણ વાતનવ્યવહારની તે
સમય ઉપલબ્ધ સગવડ મુજબ, જીલ્લાની
આવી રકમ માંડવીને બદલે નલિયા
સબટેન્ડેન્ટની મળવા ડીડીઆને અર્જ
કરતાં તે મંજૂર નહીં હતી અને નલિયા

કરવો વાણી તકલીફપૂર્ણ છે.
અન્ય પંચલોની જેમ રૂા.
કરાવી આપવા વિનંતી છે.
તકલીફ લેશો તો માસ્ટર જે
ઉપસર થશે અને આપને
માફશે...

છે, તમા સમૂદાયમાંથી તબી જોગવાઈની રકમ રૂ. ૩૩ અને આના પાંચ મળતા હતા. સ્વ. લલેટીભાઈએ વિશેષમાં કહ્યું હતું કે, 'ક્યારેક મનીઝોડિર મળવામાં આવેલ થાય તો

ધનૃચ લાભુભાટી 'કડક બંગાળી'
 ડાહ્યાદાસ મારે રેર (નરિષ્યા) વહેલી
 સરવાળા અમને ને કહીલા : આ, રમ
 મનુષ્ય... ખોલો મોંને કે ? આમય, રમ
 કે જિતિને સેવે મુલ વારસને વારસ થયા
 હે રાહતે મનુષ્યને એ રમયું બંધપી
 ઢોલો... આ રમને એ ૧૯૪૮ની ૩૩
 સુધી આ રમતે મનુષ્યને ૧૦૦ બંધ
 વાંચે પાંચે મનની ઢીલો. ભ્યામક મન
 વાંચે પાંચે માનિસ રુ. ૬૦ સાઈડ મન
 પાઠન. ૬૦

૬૦૦ કમીની એકમીનું એક
 મેટ્રા પુરતો ન હોવાથી જોઈએ માંની
 ભાગમાંથી મેટ્રાના આ અંગેના
 મેટ્રાની તીલાલ વાતચીતને મેટ્રાની એક
 પા-બધો હતો. એ પછી મેટ્રાની પેલી કે
 ઈન્કી વાતચીત. એ પછી વિગત આ
 મુજબ છે. 'સરકાર સ્થળો માં ૬૦૦
 પેનામ માટે છે. આવા કામમાં ૬૦
 ૬૦ માં મેટ્રા પુરતો મેટ્રા આપો
 છે. એ આ એક અગતીયો છે. એ
 પછી મેટ્રાની કાંઈ મેટ્રાની માંની
 માંની જેવી કાંઈ મેટ્રાની કાંઈમાં

૩૦૦ પેલી આપી
 માંની માંની મિલકતો
 માંની ૬૦૦ પેનામ
 પુરતી... આ ૩૦૦-
 પુરતી... આ ૩૦૦-
 સરકારની છે. જાનાની
 તેઓ તો ૧૧-૩૦૦
 હતા આ એવું એવું
 હતા આ એવું એવું
 હતા આ એવું એવું
 હતા આ એવું એવું

એક ઐતિહાસિક
કરણ કે સ્વામી
દરમ્યાન અને
વિસ્તારમાં પ્રવેશ
સા પ્રથમ વિદ્વાન
ર્ષી હતા અને આ
વેશનંત મુનંદર્માં
સ્વામીજી પદા
મય સામે રહ્યા
પંડિત સ્વામીજી
નો અને વર્ધા-
સામ્રાજ્ઞિનો
મે.

नाना प्रवासे
टी. स्टेशन पर
पंडित श्यामजी
स्त लोकमान्य

જાન્યુઆરી ૨૦૧૬
રોમકલ્સ અને
કલ્પના થઈ રહેલા
શ્યામજી અને
મુલાકાત
ભટ્ટાચી અને
નિવેદનને
શકાયા મોટા
એ સેકન્ડરી
બે મહાન
મંધોના પુરાવા
યમાં આ બંને
પત્રો અને
ગહન શોધની

ઓ

મે માટું પેન્શન
૦૦ થાય તેવું
આપ આટલી
ઝરીબ સ્ત્રીને
સ આશીર્વાદ

ક/૭૪
(શ્યામજીના
અરજ ઉપર
(૧)

યા ત મુજબ
 નેકારી, શ્રી
 મજ અન્ય
 ના કલેક્ટરને
 . કલેક્ટરે
 ને માસિક રૂ.
 આપ્યું હતું.
 પામાં ગુજરી
 થઈ છે.
 લાકડીના આદ
 રજા જેવાને
 પનર પંડિત
 ર. ઈકુલાલ

જો ભારતન
ની છોત તો
તરીકે પંડિત
પિત કરવા
હી ખેંદખરી
૧૯૩૦ ને
સિપિટલામાં
જુજરી ગયા
ટિકિટ આ
અંધ શયું છે
કાંતિતીથમાં

[illegible][illegible]

મો ખાતે તે તેરાપંથી

અગ્ર આપનો મન, સુરણને જે
કાકર જા હોમો ખા તેરાપંથી તંત,
આ વાવું જોયું તિમ્બુ રચામી
પણે પાણી તો ગમતે તેનો અર્ધ
કોમો કાઢે જે રોખાળા, આ પાત્રો
જ થાય છે, આ પાત્રો આ પાત્રો
માલાવાલા પાંથક ઈગે, ઈયા
જે વ્યવિત પાંથ મહાત્મન, પાંથ

અગ્ર કલ્પ મુજબની વસ્તુ કો
મુરુના કાલે મુજબની વસ્તુ કો
કોમો, અર્ધાઈ ઈગે તે મુજબ
ઠાસાલાઈ જોયું જોયું મુજબ,
જોયું મુજબ, આ પાત્રો
તેનો સો કોઈએ મહા
સ્વાસ્થ્ય કોમો, જોયું મુજબ
પાંથ (આપનો) ગુદ મુજબ
સાચીવી લેવાયું જે ઈયા કેમના
પાંથે પાત્ર આપ્યો આપ્યો
પાંથે સો સો આપવા જ
પે છે.

તેરાપંથમાં પાંથોનો તેરાપંથ
પરિવરન બનાવવા મોખમી

દર્શનાલ
મહેશ જી. મેહતા

સમીપી અને પ્રાગ્ જુગિ એ તે
તેરંગીનું પાલન કરે એ તે
તેરંગીની કદાવરો. આ રીતે એ
મનને સંકટરૂપને ઉદય અગાસે
જ થઈ ગયો.

તેરંગના મુખ્ય સંદર્ભોનો
અર્થ જ મુજબી આપણી સમજ
સંકટરૂપને સાદી-સાદી-બધક-
શ્વચ્ચિતને સહેલે ત્યાં જ પૂરું
અનુસારન થઈ શકે છે ત્યારે
કોઈપણ સાદી-સાદીએ પાના
પાના પાના પાના બનાવવા નહીં
યાવનુસ. વિહાર (૧૦૪ કદ
રહે) જ નહીં જ મુજબી આ
પ્રમુખે, પોતાના પહેલે રહેલે કદ

દીલ લેવાની ઉદય થતો તે
તેરંગને લાગુ પડે પાનપાન
સિસુર સંકટરૂપને અગાસર રહે
પડે છે. જેમાં ત્યાં જ રહીને
સિસુરપણ, પાનિત પાન
દીલ પૂરેની તેમની કદાવરો એ
રહેલે તેરંગી બેચેની સંકટરૂપ
ત્યાં ભાઈએ આપણી સાથે
અદીતને તેને માનકરૂપને
દીલના વિચિત્ર રૂપો ત્યાં તેને
પરવાહી કદાવરો કદાવરોમાં
રહેલો જ રહે તેરંગને ત્યાં
રહેવાનું હોય છે. ત્યાં રહેવાનું
જે નોવાહ, પ્રદીપ, સાદી
મિલેનું સિસુર ત્યાં જ
અગાસર ત્યાં સાદી હવન

[illegible][illegible]

અપવના રસદંડ પુસ્તકો

સ્વામી સચ્ચિદાનંદ આથી
અગ્રણ્ય 'શકિદીનો કલ્પિત કથા',
'કાંસીના', 'વરદરાજાઓ',
'કાશ્યાપીની એ ત્રણ પુત્રોની પછી
હી એ ત્રા મરુમ્મો આ યોધુ પુત્રક
'કલ્પિત કથાઓ' લખ્યું છે. ૬૭૭
કલ્પિતકથાઓ જેથી આગળનાં છે.

અણધારી અંતિત

જુન પુત્ર કલ્પિત, અમુકાડા :
જુન કલ્પિત, કલ્પિત, અમુકાડા :
૨૦૧૨ થી ૨૦૧૨ કલ્પિત ૨૦૧૨
૨૨. કમલેશ્વરજી અણધારી

રાજપુતી તથામ બુનિવર્ણનો
યુગપુત્રીની માર્ગદર્શિકા મુજબ
ઉત્તરકલ્પિત વિષયમાં સ્પષ્ટતા :
અનુભવતા કાળને કાળસ લગત
આવેલ પ્રકારના પદો માર્ગદર્શિકા
અંગે પ્રકારના પદો. બે વિષયો
પદો વાંચવા આ પુસ્તક ત્રણ
યુગપુત્રના યોગ્યતાના પદો
યુગપુત્રના ધર્મિક માધ્યમો
યુગપુત્રના અભ્યુદયનો, સ્વ
અતીની સમૃદ્ધિ, યુગપુત્રના
અભ્યુદય માધ્યમોનો, જેના પ્રકારના
અભ્યુદય, જેના પ્રકારના
અભ્યુદય જે તેના પ્રકારના
અભ્યુદય છે.

સ્વીકાર્ય અણધારના

સ્વીકાર્ય અણધારના

સ્વીકાર્ય અણધારના

સ્વીકાર્ય અણધારના

સ્વીકાર્ય અણધારના

સ્વીકાર્ય અણધારના

સ્વીકાર્ય અણધારના

સ્વીકાર્ય અણધારના

સ્વીકાર્ય અણધારના

સ્વીકાર્ય અણધારના

સ્વીકાર્ય અણધારના

સ્વીકાર્ય અણધારના

સ્વીકાર્ય અણધારના

સ્વીકાર્ય અણધારના

વેન્ટીલેટર
રેફ્રાક્ટ પેલેડ, પ્રથમ અમુકી
૨૦૧૩ થી ૨૦૦૮ વચ્ચેના ૨૨
અંકો સાથે રેટરન ડાઉન
સંપ્રદાયે નવામાં, લેખકો
અમુકી, વેન્ટિલેટર, જન્માર્થ
અમુકી, વેન્ટિલેટર ૧૭ વર્ષો
ની પ્રતિષ્ઠિત અમુકોમાં અમુકો
જાનની નીચે ગણે સાથે
પ્રાણવત્ત અમુકી પ્રાણ વચ્ચે
સંવેદનશીલતા અમુકીની સાથે
આ કાચો છે? આ સળંગ
સાથે છે.

ପଞ୍ଜାବୀ ଶବ୍ଦ 'ପଞ୍ଜାବୀ' ଶବ୍ଦର ଅର୍ଥ 'ଆମ ଆମର ଗାଁ' ଅଟେ,

વસ્તુ જેવી રીતે કે પુસ્તક, પાના, છવવાનો અભ્યાસ કરાવવાનો

લાયક છે.

સ્વામી સોમનાથ, પ્રથમ આજીવન-૧૩ મુલે ૨૧૨ કિલો રૂ. ૧૩૦

પરતા પુલ્કાના ઘોરભાગ નાપ
મુકવામાં આવી છે કે, ગુજરાત
માંથી થઈ, અમદાવાદ ૩૮૦ ૦૦
કોમ (૦૭૯) ૨૨૧૪૪૬૬૩.

PUBLICATIONS ON PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMMA

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SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMMA

Life and Times of an Indian Revolutionary

81922

By

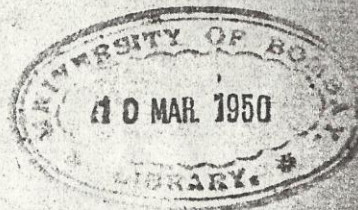
INDULAL YAJNIK

With Foreword by

SARAT CHANDRA BOSE.

923.254

Kri/Yaj

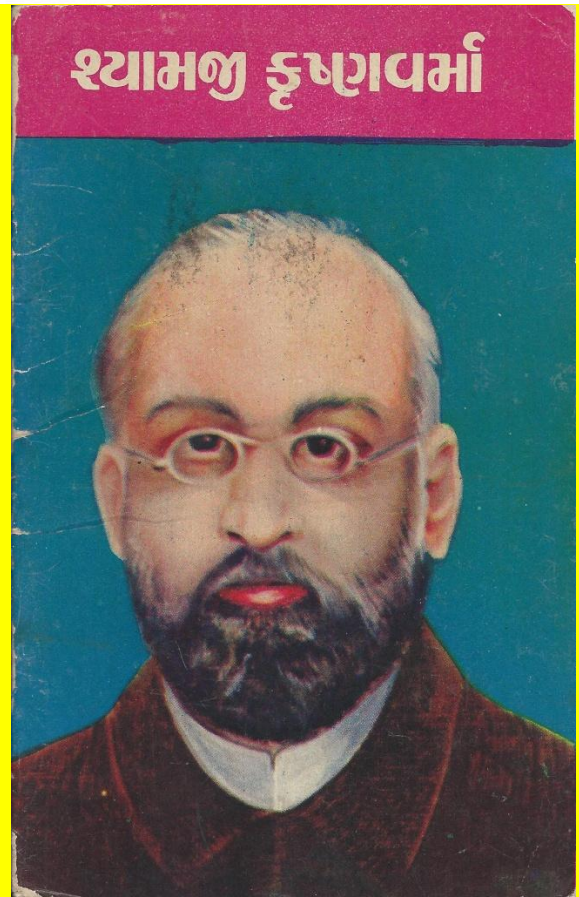
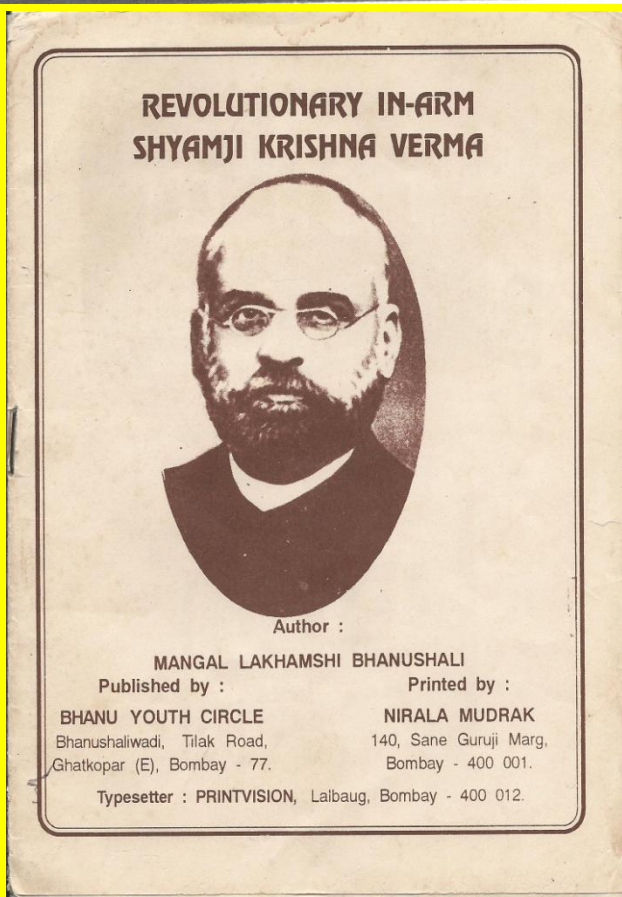


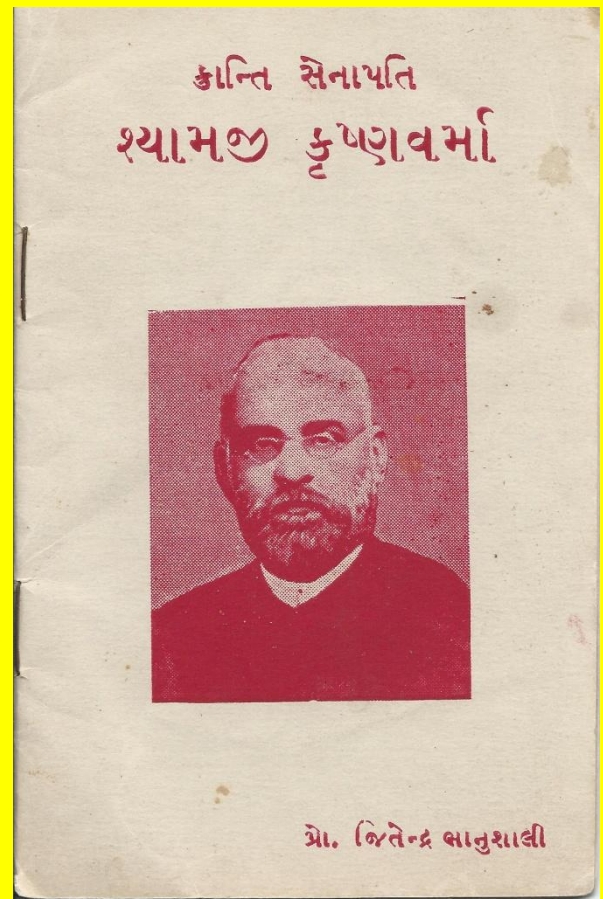
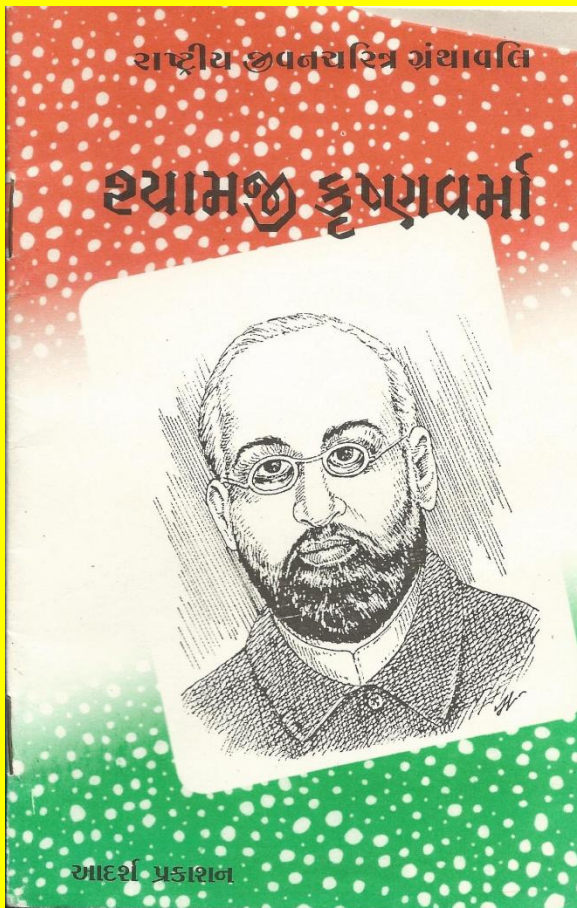
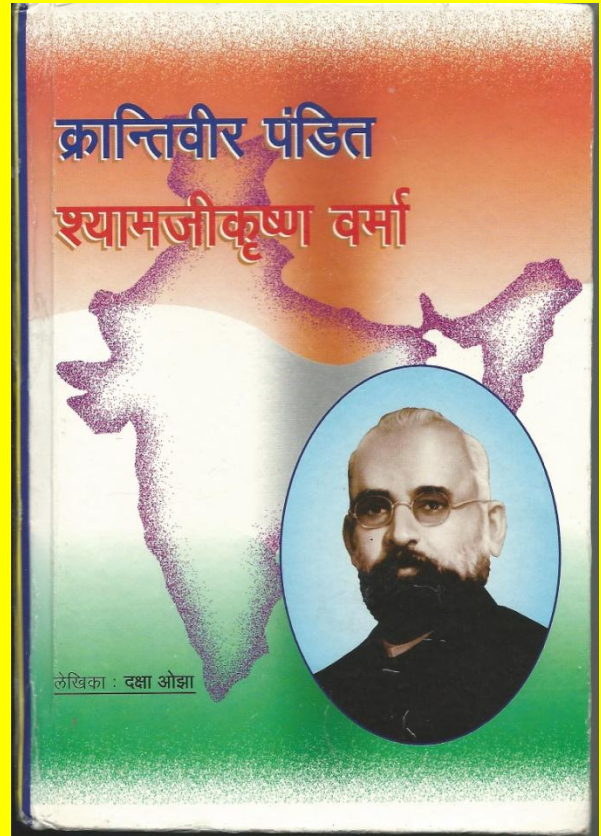
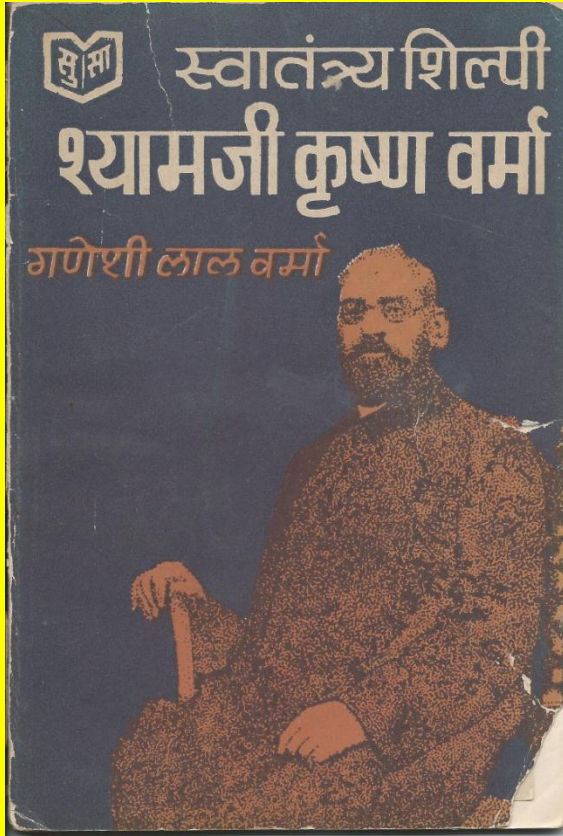
LAKSHMI PUBLICATIONS

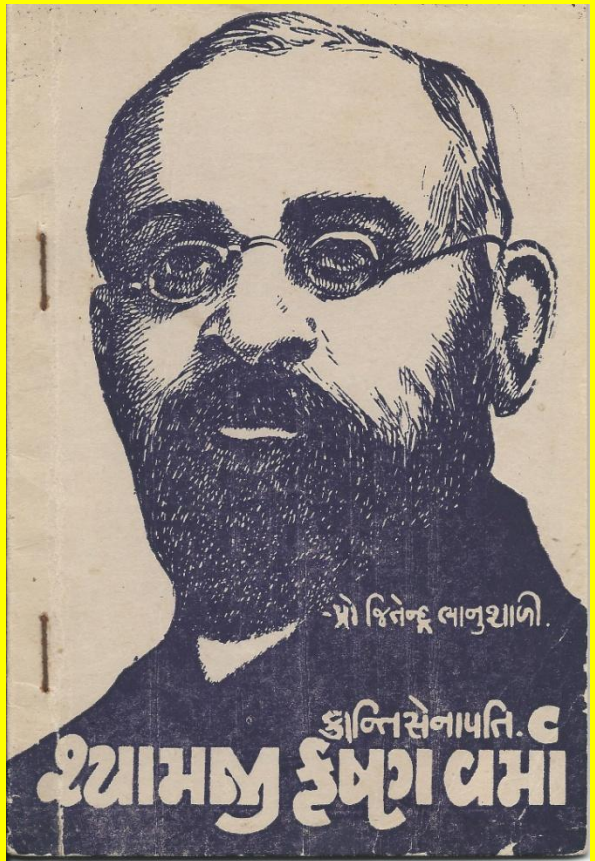
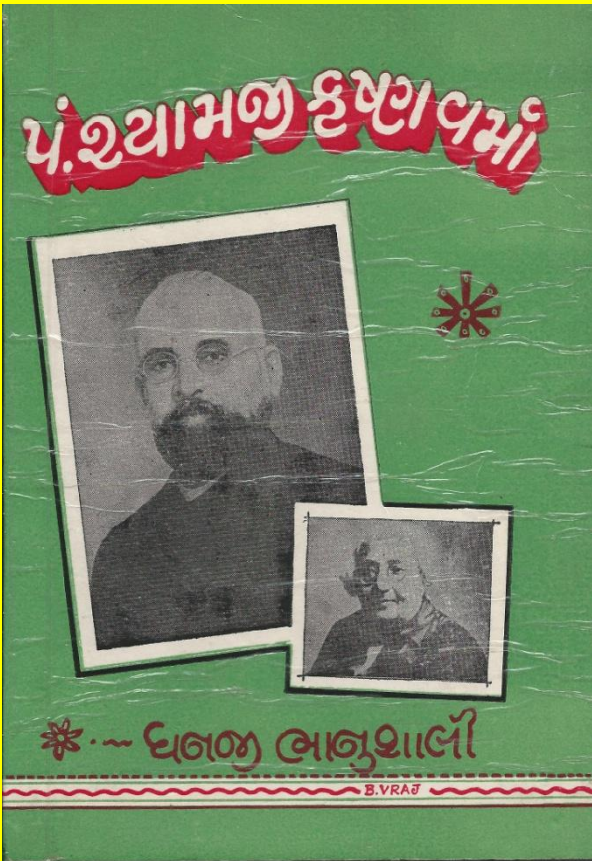
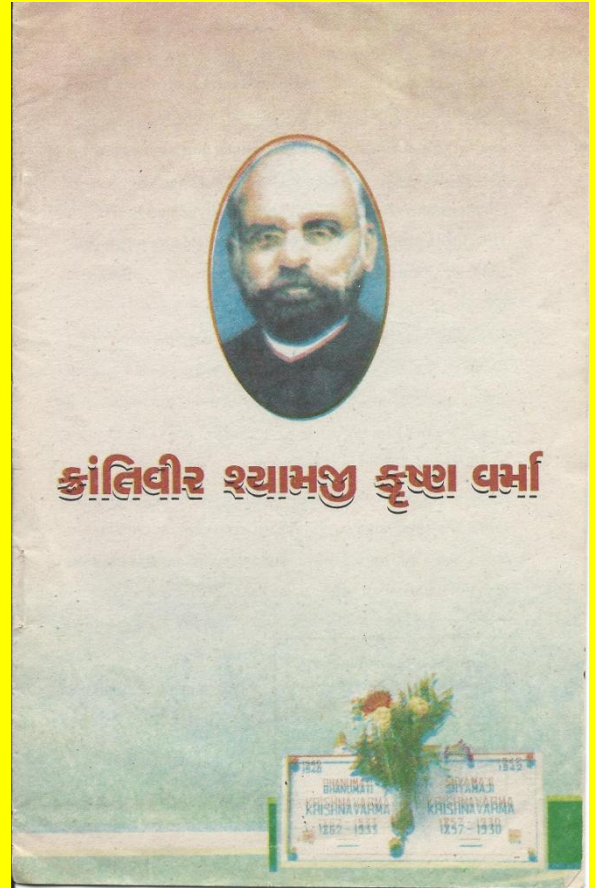
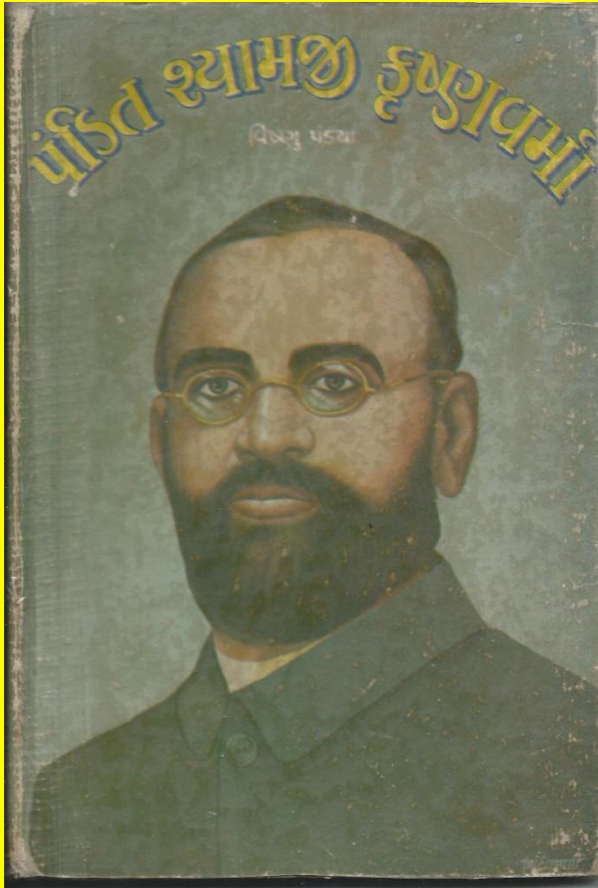
BOMBAY

1930

**LAUNCHING OF AUDIO CASSETTE OF PATRIOTIC SONGS
DEDICATED TO KRANTIVIR PANDIT SHYAMAJI**



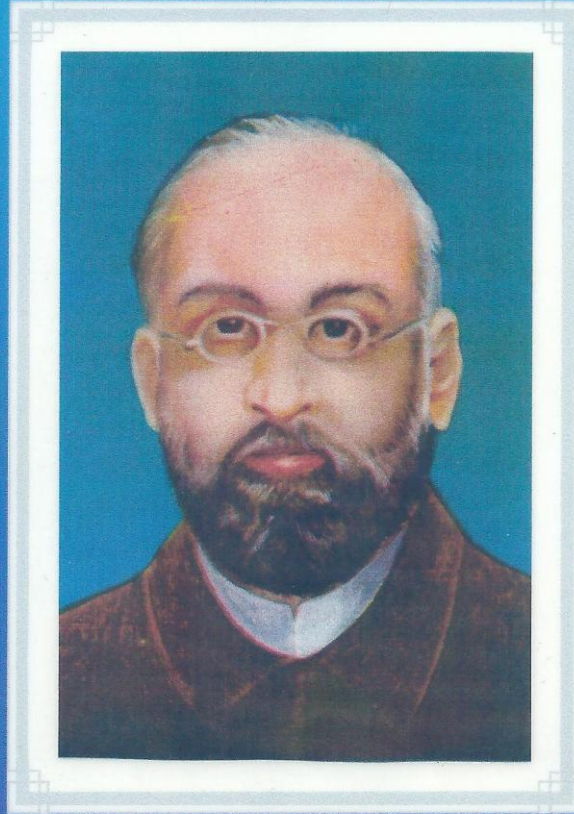




Krantivir
Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma
Memorial Plaque
Ceremony



Souvenir

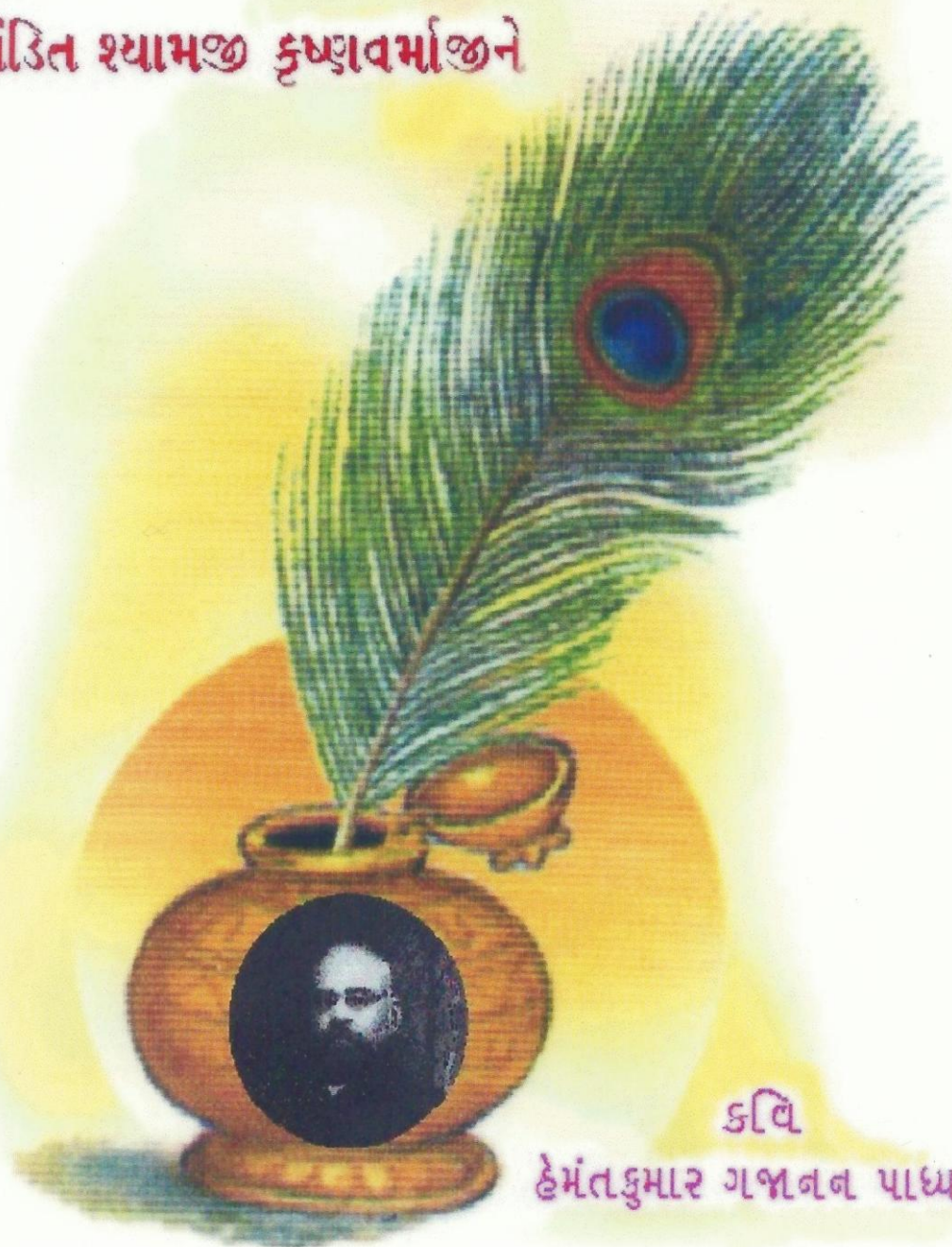


HINDU SWATANTRYAVIR SMRUTI SANSTHANAM

કાવ્યાંજલિ

: રાષ્ટ્રપિતામહ :

પંડિત શ્યામજી કૃષ્ણવર્માજીને

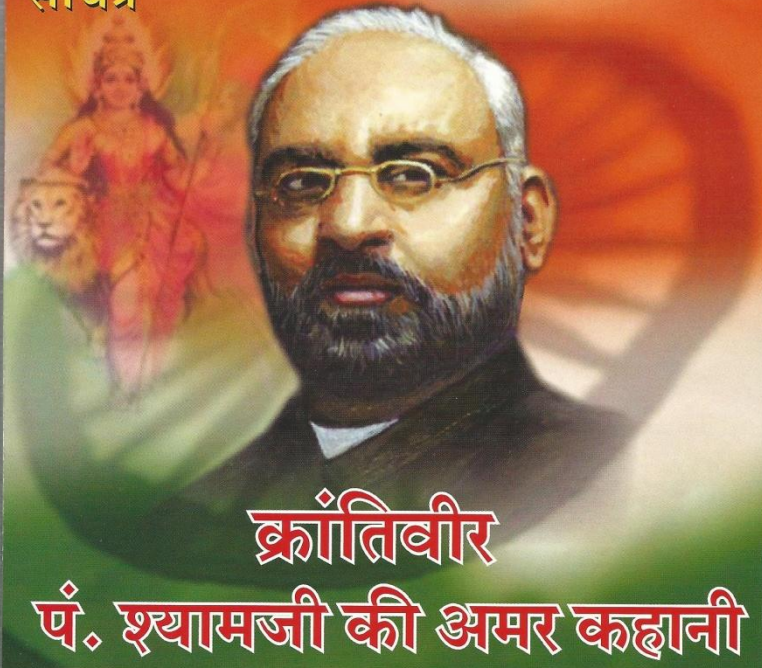


કવિ

હેમંતકુમાર ગજનન પાઘ્યા

क्रांतिवीर पं. श्यामजी की अमर कहानी

सचित्र



स्वस्तिका क्रिएशन

सं. श्री हेमंत पाध्या - लंडन

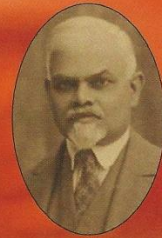
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मेडम कामा



श्रीमती भानुमती श्यामजी वमा



सरदारसिंह राणा



वीर सावरकर



मदनलाल धोंगरा



अस्थि कलस

श्री भानुसुथसर्कल-मुंबई
श्री क्रांतिवीर पं. श्यामजी कुण्ड वमा स्मारक समिति

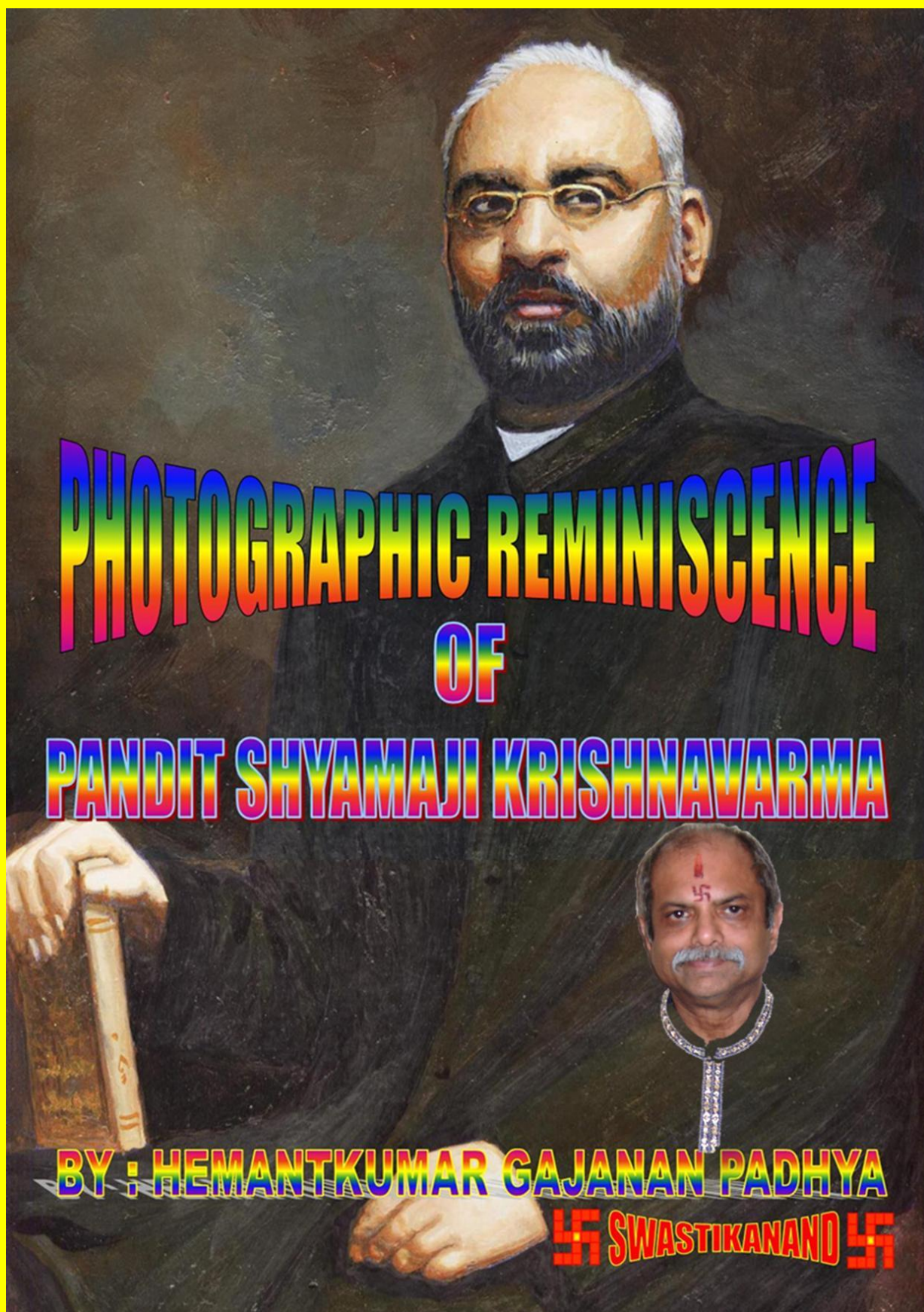
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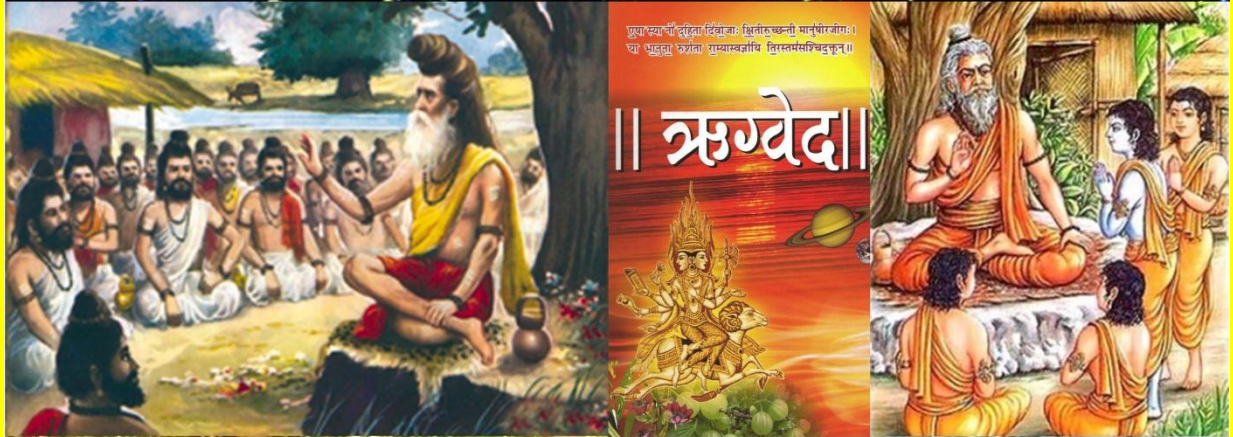


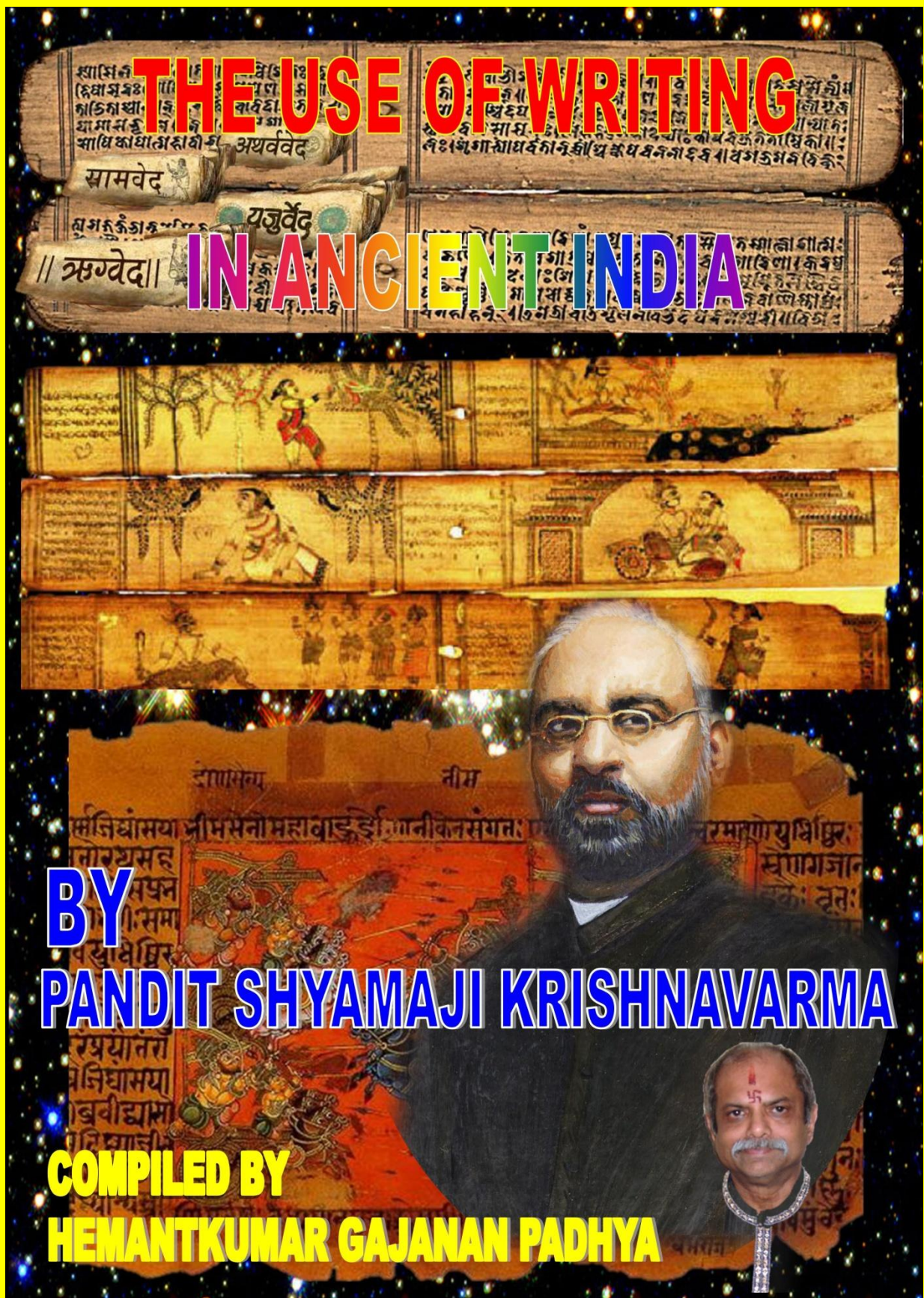
**PHOTOGRAPHIC REMINISCENCE
OF**

PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMMA

BY : HEMANTKUMAR GAJANAN PADHYA

❧ SWASTIKANAND ❧





THE USE OF WRITING

IN ANCIENT INDIA

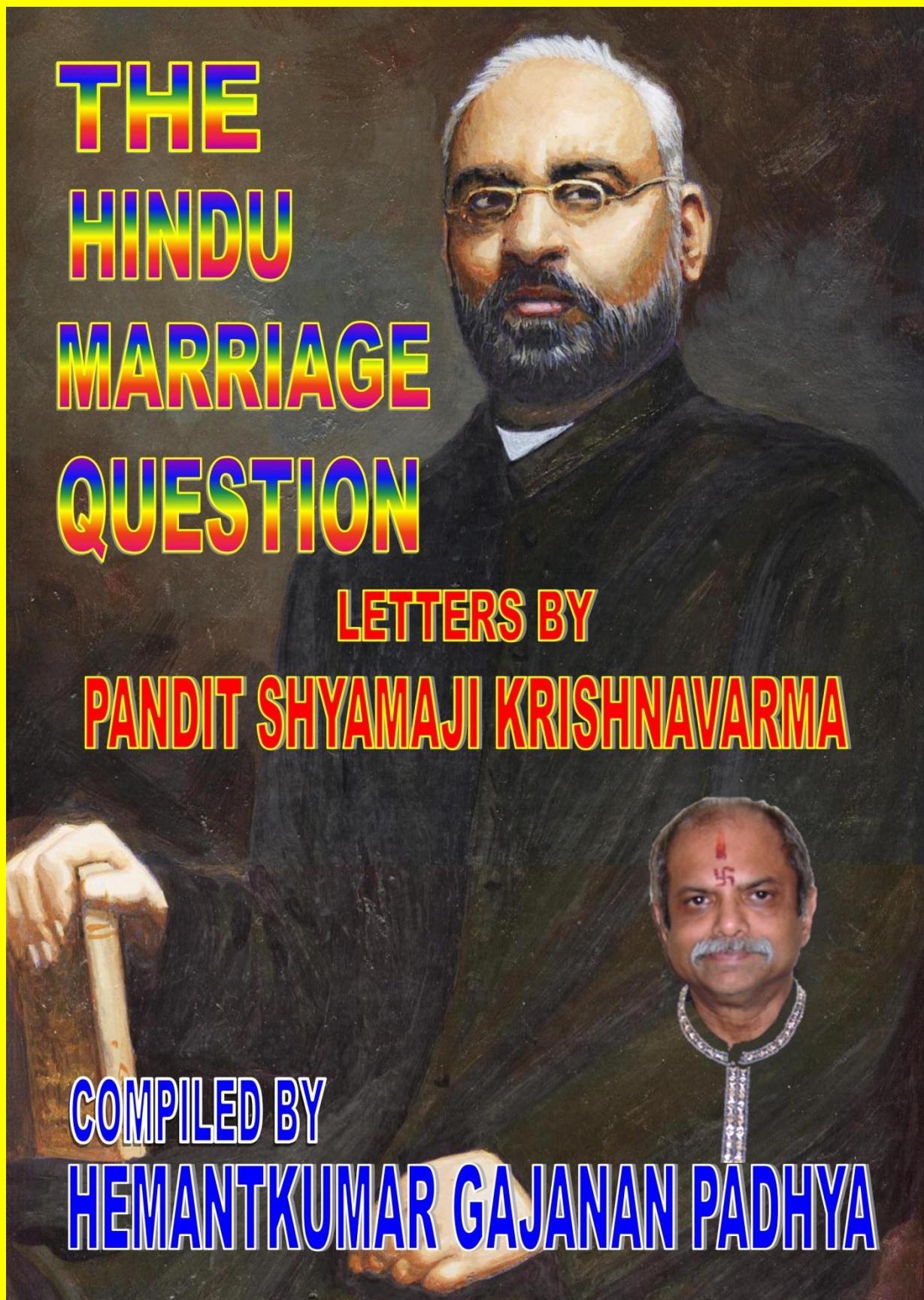
BY
PANDIT SHYMAJI KRISHNAVARMMA

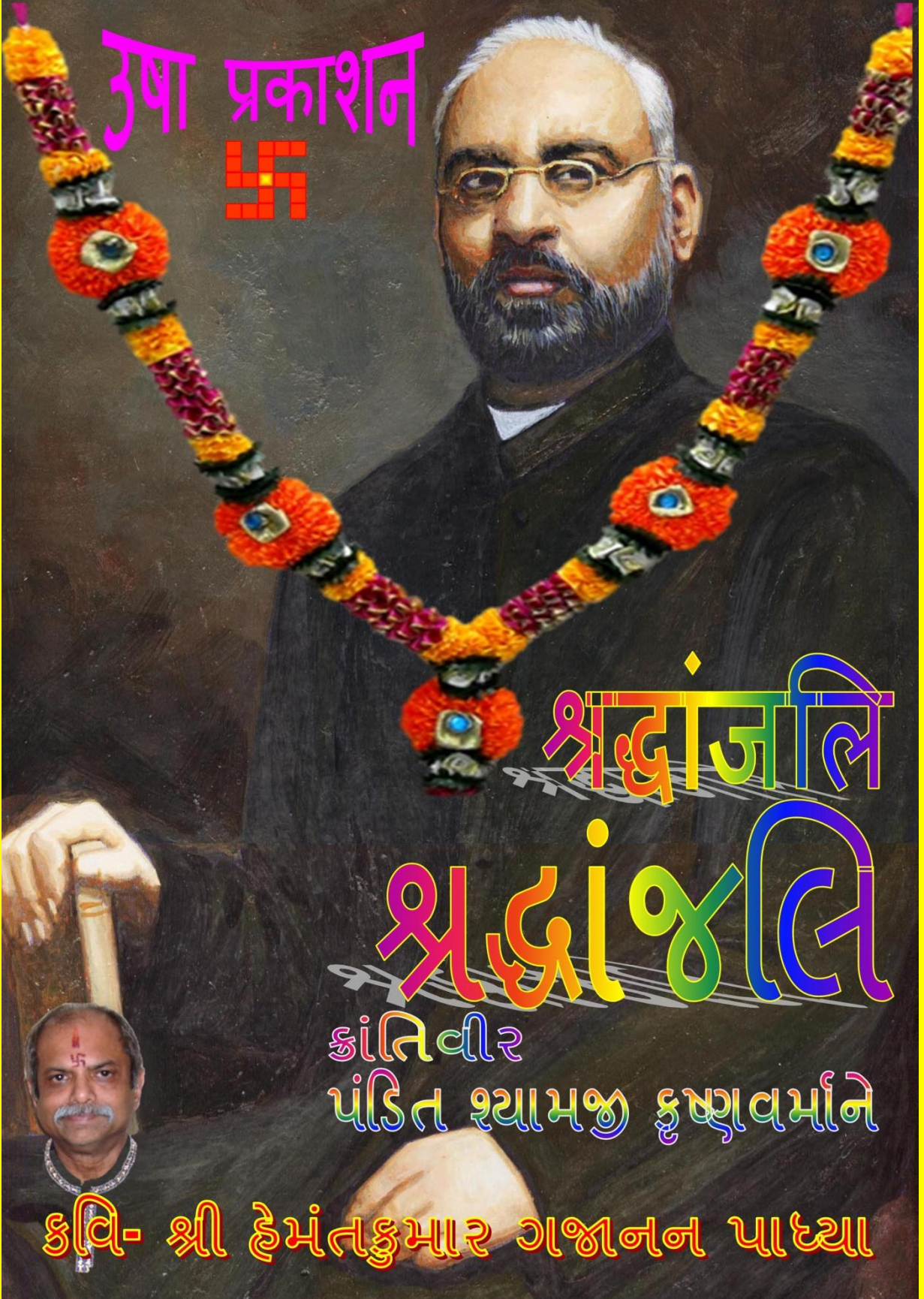
COMPILED BY
HEMANTKUMAR GAJANAN PADHYA

THE HINDU MARRIAGE QUESTION

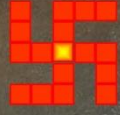
LETTERS BY
PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMMA

COMPILED BY
HEMANTKUMAR GAJANAN PADHYA





ઉષા પ્રકાશન



શ્રદ્ધાંજલિ

શ્રદ્ધાંજલિ

કાંતિવીર

પંડિત શ્યામજી કૃષ્ણવર્માને

કવિ- શ્રી હેમંતકુમાર ગજાનન પાધ્યા



उषा प्रकाशन

WRITER'S INTRODUCTION

Mr Hemantkumar Gajanan Padhya was born at Khattalwada near the historic town of Sanjan where Parsis given asylum by local King named Jadav Rana. , Khattalwada is situated in the district of Valsad, Gujarat state which was formerly known as Thane District of Mumbai Rajya, Maharashtra. Mr Hemant Padhya came to England for further study in 1976. Since his arrival in England, he has devoted his time and efforts to promote Indian art, culture and religion in United Kingdom and he has been instrumental to establishing several organisations including Hindu Swatantryavir Smruti Sansthanam (UK) and he has been actively been involved with several national and international organisations.

In 2003, Mr Padhya was chiefly instrumental and played vital role in long and lengthy process to fulfil the last desires of a great Indian Freedom fighter Pandit Shyamaji and his wife to have their Asthi (ashes) sent to India once the country had gained independence. There are several projects, to Mr Padhya's credit, such as reviving the memory of Pandit Shyamaji in UK. He organised a memorial plaque to be mounted at Pandit Shyamaji's former home in London. He also established 'Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma Silver Medal' award at the prestigious OCHS, The University of Oxford and College de France at Sorbonne University, Paris. Recently he persuaded University of Oxford to honour Pandit Shyamaji, by unveiling a portrait of Pandit Shyamaji at Indian Institute Library, accompanying Pandit Shyamaji's patron and mentor, Sir Monier - Williams.

Mr Padhya interest in writing poetry and articles developed during his college life and wrote articles in College Magazine. His interest in writing continued after he arrived in Britain too. He wrote some articles in local Indian newspapers and later he had published a booklet on short biography and the Nationalist thoughts of Swami Vivekanand and religious books titled 'Hindu Dharma' and Shri Satyanaraya Katha . He edited several magazines of local organisations. He published his own poetry, titled "Dared", as well as released Musical Compact Disc of his patriotic songs called 'Jay Hindutvam' He had also written several articles in Gujarati and English for many publications, including very well received article 'Hands of our Sacred Swastika' to oppose the ban of Swastika Symbol by European Parliament. In last decade, Mr Padhya has published three books titled 'Swastikamrut' in Hindi, "Shri Gautam Gotran kuladevi Shri Shakatambika Mata, in Gujarati and a biography titled " Photographic Reminiscence of Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma' in English.

As a result of his continued efforts to revive and the memory of Panditji and to introduce Pandit Shyamaji to Ignorant Indians and medium English students in particular, He has published this e-books as an introductory book on life and work of Pandit Shyamaji We hope that sincere readers would definitely welcome these new publications to know and understand the sacrifices Pandit Shyamaji rendered for the freedom of India.